

الاصحاح الثاني

# The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Partly sunny today; clear tonight. Sunny, milder tomorrow. Temperature range: today 52-67. Sunday 56-61. Details on page 41.

All the News  
is Fit to Print

XVI No. 43,353

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1976

35 cents beyond 50-mile zone from New York City, except Long Island. Higher in air delivery areas.

20 CENTS



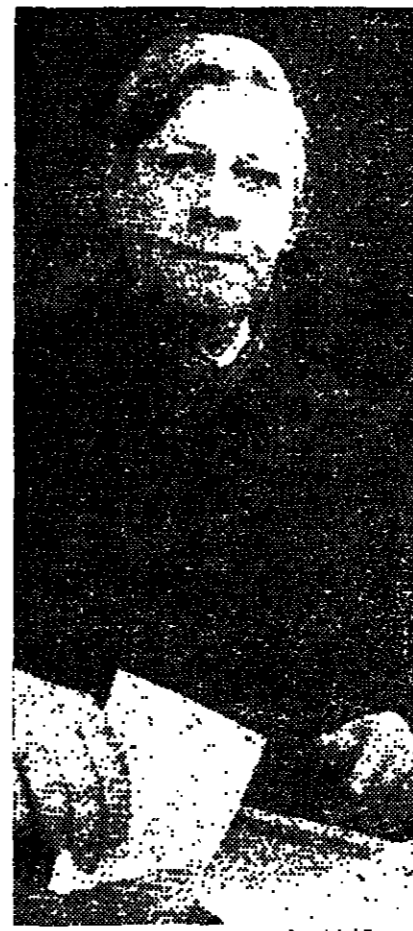
1,000 LIVED: A survivor searching the rubble of a town near La Paz, Mexico, that was destroyed by an earthen dam burst during a hurricane. Officials estimated the death toll would go over 1,000, and troops and rescue workers buried hundreds of bodies or burned them to prevent epidemics. An estimated total of 70,000 were left homeless, and yesterday the area was still without water or electricity.

## HEAD OF I.M.F. URGES HALT TO BORROWING TO COVER DEFICITS

Witteveen Stresses Prudent Steps to Curb Inflation — McNamara Wants More Funds for Needy

By EDWIN L. DALE JR.  
Special to The New York Times  
MANILA, Monday, October 4 — The time has come for nations, both rich and poor, to stop borrowing so much to cover their balance of payments deficits and start eliminating the deficits, the managing director of the International Monetary Fund said today.  
H. Johannes Witteveen, the I.M.F. chief, gave this stern advice at the opening session of the annual meeting of the fund and its sister institution, the World Bank.  
Immediately following him, Robert S. McNamara, president of the bank, elaborated once again on the bleak condition of the world's poor. He made a test of the richer countries' willingness to help solve the poverty program by their forthcoming decisions on increasing the bank's ability to lend, on both hard and soft terms.

## WEST GERMANS BACK SCHMIDT'S COALITION BUT HE LOSES SEATS



West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt casting ballot in Hamburg.

## RIVAL'S PARTY SURGES

Social Democratic Majority Is Reduced — Kohl Calls Himself 'Moral Victor'

Special to The New York Times  
BONN, Monday, Oct. 4 — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt survived the West German election today with a precariously small Parliamentary majority over his conservative challenger, Gov. Helmut Kohl of the state of Rhineland-Palatinate.  
Official returns early today showed that the 46-seat majority of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party and its governing coalition partner, the Free Democratic Party, had been trimmed to eight seats in the 496-seat lower house of Parliament.  
Mr. Kohl, whose Christian Democratic Party's vote increased about 3.7 percent this year over its showing in the last national election, in 1972, did not concede last night. "It's a great result," he said describing himself as "the moral victor of this election."

## SM OF BUTZ NUES TO GROW

and the White House on Possible Quitting

By E. ROSENBAUM  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 — Criticism of Mr. Butz for making racist remarks mounted today, but neither of Agriculture nor White House would say whether he would be dismissed.  
Mr. Butz, who was highly critical of the White House, was in Scranton, Pa., on Oct. 3, when he was interviewed by the United Nations, personal and political director of the President's staff, Mr. Scranton said. Mr. Butz's racial slur was "the Republican Party would be quit," and that the damage to this country's relations with the world is "incalculable."  
Mr. Butz's comments were made on the NBC television news program. Mr. Scranton said he had not discussed the matter with the President.  
Mr. L. Buckley, Conservative Party candidate, declared: "I am running in London; they're watching to see what position the Democratic Party is going to have in foreign affairs," Mr. Moynihan noted, adding

## Buckley-Moynihan Contest Offers A Conservative-Liberal Showdown

By FRANK LYNN  
The contest between Senator James L. Buckley and Daniel P. Moynihan has taken on national significance because it is providing a clear-cut test of conservative versus liberal philosophy and a signal of whether a state long identified as one of the nation's most liberal has shifted rightward.  
Both candidates agreed with that proposition in separate and extensive interviews.  
"With Reagan knocked off, Buckley is the last clear-cut conservative," said Mr. Moynihan, the Democratic-Liberal candidate.  
Senator Buckley, the Conservative-Republican candidate, saw the significance from a different vantage point. He said that his election and that of President Ford would "create signals that will change the direction back toward the country that we had and the values that gave us strength."  
Mr. Moynihan, a former Ambassador to India and former United States Representative to the United Nations, detected international significance in the race.  
"They know I'm running in Moscow, they know I'm running in London; they're watching to see what position the Democratic Party is going to have in foreign affairs," Mr. Moynihan noted, adding

## Conflicts of Emphasis

The two speeches were not in conflict, except in their emphasis. But they illustrated the conflicting pulls on the finance ministers of the rich and poor and "middle income" nations gathered here.  
Mr. Witteveen's thesis was that inflation was the overriding problem and that nations must follow "prudent" policies both to curb inflation and to make their international accounts come into better balance.  
Mr. McNamara stressed an expanded flow of funds to the poor of the world, in particular through the World Bank and its easy-loan subsidiary, the International Development Association. A new round of replenishment of I.D.A. funds from the industrial and oil-exporting countries is now under negotiation.  
Contributions Reduced  
In addition, Mr. McNamara urged early attention to another increase in the bank's capital, which makes possible its borrowings in world money markets. Without a capital increase, he said, the bank's lending to the less-developed countries will soon level off and then decline.  
The United States has been the main roadblock in expanding the bank's activities. Congress had delayed, and on one occasion reduced, agreed contributions to the I.D.A. Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon was the prime mover in slowing, earlier this year, the expansion

## ARABS AND ISRAELIS CLASH ON WEST-BANK

Two Sides Accuse Each Other of Desecrating Artifacts

By WILLIAM E. FARRELL  
Special to The New York Times  
HEBRON, Occupied West Bank, Oct. 3 — Rioting and violent clashes erupted here today between Arab youths and Israeli security forces after Moslems and Jews accused one another of desecrating Moslem and Jewish artifacts at a shrine sacred to both faiths.  
The charges and countercharges of vandalism in the Tomb of the Patriarchs here also triggered rock-throwing protests in a number of other Arab West Bank towns occupied by Israel, including Nablus, Tulkarm, Jenin and Ramallah.  
About 60 arrests were made during a melee at the shrine here and up to 55 Arabs were reported to have been injured in fights with Israeli security forces. Six Arab youths and an Arab girl of 14, all of them from the nearby village of Halhoul, were shot. Two of them were reported to be in critical condition in a hospital in the town of Beit Jala. One of the injured youths said he had been shot by a civilian.  
This tense town has been the scene

## Opposition's Strongest Showing

The weather was sunny and warm as summer yesterday as 91 percent of the 41.6 million voters went out to mark their ballots, not for Mr. Schmidt or Mr. Kohl individually but for their parties' legislative candidates.  
According to official results early today the Social Democrats won 42.6 percent of the vote, down 3.3 percent from its vote four years ago. Mr. Genscher's party won 7.9 percent, slightly lower than its 1972 share of 8.4 percent. The Christian Democratic opposition won 48.6 percent, up 3.7 percent since 1972 and the party's strongest showing since Konrad Adenauer won an absolute majority in 1957.  
The 6-foot-4 Mr. Kohl campaigned ef-



in Buffalo yesterday, Senator James L. Buckley, left, greeted a professional football game. His Democratic challenger, Daniel P. Moynihan, in center, attended Pulaski Day Parade in New York City with Gov. Brendan T. Byrne of New Jersey, left, and Mayor Beame.



Continued on Page 3, Column 1

## Curbs on Spending Cramp Campaign's Style

By W. APPLE JR.  
Special to The New York Times  
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3 — Martin Hamer, director of the President's staff in Pennsylvania, one of the candidates in this year's election, says that the system that severely limits the amount they can spend and forces them to account for every expenditure.  
The resulting campaigns, if not austere, are far leaner than those of the last two decades, especially the lavishly funded showdown between George McGovern and Richard M. Nixon only four years ago.  
The inquisitive observer of the Presidential scene in 1976 sees few bumper stickers, few lapel buttons, few billboards, few

## Control of Hospitals At Issue in the Bronx

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN  
In the last two months, the dazzling new North Central Bronx Hospital has been more of a controversy than an institution, the focus of almost daily demonstrations by people trying to get it open and the subject of a debate that could come to a head this week.  
Yesterday officials involved in the talks held two meetings, one at City Hall and the other at the Governor's office at 55th Street and the Avenue of the Americas, but no agreements were reached, according to some of the participants. More sessions were scheduled for Tuesday.  
Neither Governor Carey nor Mayor Beame attended yesterday's meetings, but the participants included First Deputy Mayor John E. Zuccotti, Victor Gotbaum,

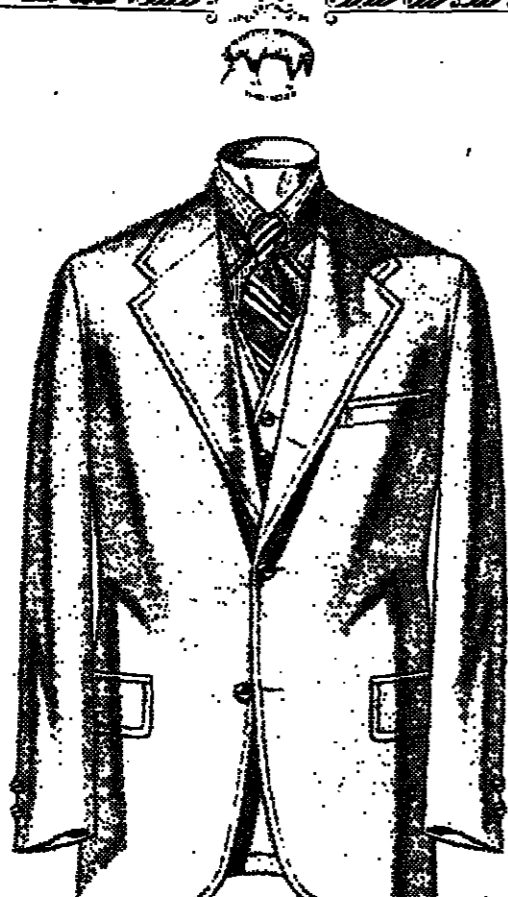
## Police Moonlighting in Uniform Widespread in Many Big Cities

By GRACE LICHTENSTEIN  
Special to The New York Times  
DENVER, Oct. 3 — When the picture failed temporarily the other night at the closed-circuit telecast of the Muhammad Ali-Ken Norton fight in a downtown Denver arena, a familiar figure calmed the crowd by announcing there would be refunds.  
The man was Capt. C. J. Kennedy, chief of the vice and narcotics bureau of the Denver Police Department. But Captain Kennedy was not there in his police capacity, even though the hall was patrolled by dozens of uniformed city policemen.  
Instead, he was acting as coordinator for moonlighting policemen, who, under city regulations, are allowed to work up to 32 hours a week while off duty, in uniform. They act as guards for sports events, rock concerts, bars, nightclubs, liquor stores and apartment houses. A private agency run by Captain Kennedy himself makes \$105,000 a year hiring out off-duty policemen for such occasions.  
Checks of 15 large police forces around the country show it is becoming a common practice to allow moonlighting policemen in uniform to hold security jobs for private employers. Denver has among the most lenient regulations. New York City has among the most restrictive.  
The majority of citizens apparently do not realize the policemen they see in uniform may be moonlighting. But there have been almost no complaints, according to officials, about the use of off-duty policemen for such jobs. Nor have there been many reports of conflicts of interest, although police officials concede that the potential for conflicts exists.  
Most police departments say that al-

## INSIDE

Hope in Bangladesh  
Bangladesh, perennially plagued by economic problems but aided by favorable weather and strong rule, is cautiously hopeful. Page 2.  
Grants Aid City Study  
Leading foundations are paying for a new city office to plan the reorganization of education, health and other social services. Page 31.  
Giants, Jets Lose Again  
The Giants and Jets suffered their fourth straight defeats yesterday, the Giants losing to the St. Louis Cardinals, 27-21, and the Jets bowing to the San Francisco 49ers, 17-6. Page 19.  
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Good Crops Brighten Picture, But Bangladesh Is Still Hungry

By WILLIAM BORDERS Special to The New York Times

DACCA, Bangladesh, Sept. 28 — The news from Bangladesh is good for a change—or at least not quite so bad as usual.

Malnutrition is still almost the norm, but two very good harvests have built food stocks up so that almost no one is starving to death this year, as thousands of Bangladeshis were two years ago.

Inflation, which was running at a rate of more than 60 percent early last year, has been brought under control, rice, the staple food of the 80 million people who live in this desperately poor country, actually costs half what it did in 1974.

At government offices in this grim sprawling capital, and out in the swampy countryside on the tiny farms into which this critically overcrowded land is partitioned, the mood is more hopeful now than it has been for some time.

Weather the Principal Reason The principal reason for the improvement is the weather—two years with just the right amount of rainfall, after a crippling cycle of floods and droughts.

After political activities had been banned under martial law, Mr. Mushtaque Ahmed and other former civilian leaders were permitted to resume partisan activities in July, and to reorganize into parties.

At two secret martial-law trials here in July and September, a dozen of the party's leaders, including army officers who were thought to have been encouraging anti-Ziaur mutinies in the ranks, drew long jail sentences.



A street scene in Dacca, Bangladesh. Increased food stocks and the of inflation has brought hope to the desperately poor nation.

india disputes that charge. view of the situation was expressed by an official in New Delhi got a lot of troubles over the is blaming India for all of them is blaming India for all of them is blaming India for all of them

On the other hand, General Ziaur's supporters point out that he has released many political prisoners who were jailed under Sheikh Mujib. Sheikh Mujib, who owed the independence of his country to the military intervention of India in the independence war of 1971, was a close ally of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. General Ziaur is not.

The general says that because the Indians are displeased by his leadership they are training dissident Bangladeshis in special camps just across the border, and helping them to slip back as saboteurs and terrorists. India denies the charge.

His Government is waging a similar propaganda campaign regarding the Farakka dam, a huge water-diversion project that India built on the Ganges River, just across the border. Bangladesh charges that the project has had a "devastating" effect on its agriculture.

With the world's eighth largest population crowded into an area of Wisconsin's 54,464 square miles, the prospect that the population will double to 160 million by the century, with 80 percent of the population illiterate and half of the count what can the future bring, ask each other.

Other Westerners ask "What alternative is there?" to take considerable foreign aid for a long, long time—20, 30, 40 years.

General Ziaur for bringing considerably more constructive to the Government, counsel said.

"After all," he continued, "80 million people here. The just walk away from it. We do, instead is to work, and try to pull them up."

U.S. and Latins: Violations of Rights vs. Aid From Cong

By JUAN DE ONIS Special to The New York Times

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 3—United States relations with rightist military regimes in South America are deteriorating over the politically controversial issue of violations of human rights.

Under President Ernesto Geisel, the Brazilian military Government has shown a desire to deal with the excesses of the repressive security system.

The Ford Administration did not even ask for military assistance to Chile in the coming fiscal year, in foreknowledge that Congress would turn down any such request in view of the record of killings, torture and political restriction scribbled to the Government headed in Santiago by Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

Also liable for restrictions in American aid, in the view of the liberal advocates of the human-rights campaign in Congress, are Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil.

In Argentina, where 1,000 people have been killed this year in the war between so-called subversives and security forces, hundreds of people, often refugees from neighboring countries, have been abducted and disappeared, and there have been discoveries of assassinations of prisoners, including one mass killing of 30.

Paraguay has had an uninterrupted dictatorship under President Alfredo Stroessner since 1954. It is a police state in which all active opponents, including progressive figures in the Roman Catholic church, have been arrested, expelled and sometimes killed.

Under President Ernesto Geisel, the Brazilian military Government has shown a desire to deal with the excesses of the repressive security system.

The Rhodesian police, a racially mixed force, were absent except for a small cluster on the fringes of the meeting. The policemen were ignored by the crowd.

Bishop Muzorewa told his cheering supporters that the police had informed him on his arrival that he must not make a political speech today.

Answering journalists' questions, Bishop Muzorewa, who had not yet conferred with his organization's executive body, stopped short of full replies to the most controversial questions. He was noncommittal on the state of his relations with Mr. Nkomo, whom he met in Botswana last week.

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Advertisement for Macy's featuring a feathered hat and the text 'My fine feathered friend...and friend'. Includes store address and phone number.

Advertisement for a dress with the text 'I'D LOVE TO GO DANCING' and 'and I think he'll get the message when he sees me in this—a silvery shimmering slip of a dress'. Includes store name 'S.M.L.' and address.

Advertisement for 'GOOD DRINKS GOOD COMPANY' with the text 'NUMBERS' and 'A UNIQUE & HAPPY PLACE'. Includes address 'BROADWAY AT 71st STREET'.

Advertisement for 'HURRICANE JOE' watches with the text 'FINE WATCHES EXPERTLY REPAIRED'. Includes address '500 Madison at 52nd'.

Advertisement for 'TOURNEAU' watches with the text 'Tourneau watchmakers will restore yours to its peak of accuracy'. Includes address '500 Madison at 52nd'.

Advertisement for 'New French Cut' shirts with the text 'Higher armhole Tapered sleeves Fitted chest Fitted waist'. Includes address 'The Custom Shop'.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.



Handwritten Arabic text at the top of the page.



Occupied Israeli soldiers lining up in the marketplace of Hebron, in occupied Jordan, to enforce curfew.

### Syrians and Israelis Clash Violently on West Bank

Clashes in recent weeks between ultrareligious residents and early Jewish settlement, he immediate origins of violence said by both Arab and Jewish sources Friday. But only area of agreement in the tomb where Arabs at separate hours.

Mayor Fahad Kawasmeh of Hebron gave a different version. He said that on Friday night some members of the ultranationalistic Jewish Gush Emunim bloc had disturbed the prayers of a small group of Arabs gathered in the huge vaulted shrine. Early Saturday morning, Mr. Kawasmeh said, some 15 Jewish residents of Qiryat Arba returned to the shrine "and tore the Koran and trod on it with their feet."

Hundreds of Arab youths, many of them carrying copies of the Koran, held a sit-in at the tomb. Clashes with Israeli security forces broke out and Jewish scriptures, furniture and other items were desecrated.

### Lebanese Await Political Moves as Soviet Action Slows in Lebanon

Lebanon, Oct. 3—The Lebanese war were relative with sporadic ground duels in the area of mountain ridge east of the dividing and west Beirut. Officials said that they had for another push by the Syrian army and near the southern port city of Tyre.

The timing of the Soviet initiative is significant because the front lines near Aleh that were established last Wednesday are regarded as natural cease-fire lines.

At the hospital in Beit Jala, near Bethlehem, Dr. Shehadeh Shehadeh said that he had admitted seven shooting victims from 'Hahoul, which is north of Hebron.

### Saudi Arabia to Withdraw Its Golan Heights Force

DAMASCUS, Syria, Oct. 3—Saudi Arabia has decided to withdraw from Syria the brigade of troops it has maintained on the Golan Heights facing Israel since the October 1973 Middle East war.

The analysts also saw the Saudi withdrawal decision as putting pressure on Syria to make a new effort to smooth over its bitter disputes with Egypt concerning Lebanon and the Egyptian-Israeli agreement a year ago on disengagement in Sinai.

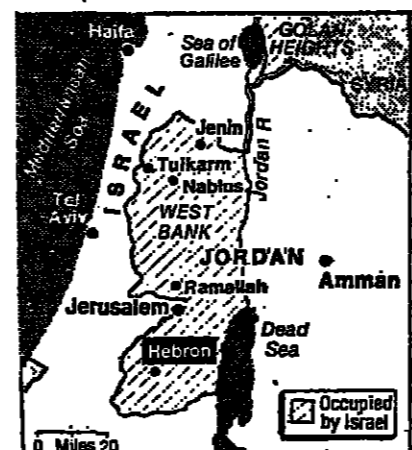
efforts toward a negotiated settlement in Lebanon. The analysts also saw the Saudi withdrawal decision as putting pressure on Syria to make a new effort to smooth over its bitter disputes with Egypt concerning Lebanon and the Egyptian-Israeli agreement a year ago on disengagement in Sinai.

### Syrian Economy Hit Hard by Lebanon Involvement

DAMASCUS, Syria, Oct. 2—Syria's military intervention in Lebanon, now four months old and showing no signs of ending, is severely damaging this country's economy.

problems are its political disputes with Egypt and Iraq. Since April, Iraq has stopped sending its oil through Syria and this country has been forced to buy Saudi Arabian oil at world prices for domestic use, while selling its own, cheaper crude oil abroad.

stop the graft. A month ago he named a retired general and trusted confidant, Abdel Rahman Kheifawi, as Prime Minister, reportedly with orders to reduce the corruption.



Arab-Israeli clashes in Hebron triggered protests elsewhere.

Tiffany & Co. advertisement for sterling silver earrings. It features a large image of several earring designs and lists prices for different styles: A. Hoops for pierced ears, \$45; B. With 14 karat gold wire, \$65; C. With 14 karat gold inlay, \$70; D. With 14 karat gold inlay, \$140; E. With ebony inlay for pierced ears, \$90.

Advertisement for a wool coat-jacket. It features a large image of a woman wearing a dark, heavy coat. The text describes it as 'THE PERFECT PEA COAT' and lists details like 'made in Italy with a wool/nylon tartan plaid lining' and 'In navy or camel, sizes 38 to 44, 125.00'.

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Advertisement for Bonwit Teller leather boots. It features a large image of a woman wearing a tall, dark leather boot. The text says 'Stretch. It's the one thing you've always wanted in a leather boot.' and 'No zips, no laces, no buttons or snaps. Just a smooth, leg-hugging flow of soft, supple calfskin.' The store name 'BONWIT TELLER' is prominently displayed.



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## Pressure Intensifies on UNESCO To Reverse Ruling Barring Israel

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Oct. 3—Pressure on UNESCO to reverse its 1974 decision barring Israel from taking part in the work of the organization was intensified last night when an international conference here of scientists and intellectuals set up a permanent action committee to press the case.

The move came ahead of the forthcoming General Assembly of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Nairobi, Kenya, where the Israel issue is to come up anew. At the last UNESCO general assembly, two years ago in Paris, Israel was in effect excluded from all significant operations of the organization because such operations are conducted in regional frameworks and Israeli membership was rejected by the relevant geographical groups.

The new action committee, which is to plead Israel's case with the UNESCO Secretariat here and keep the issue before public opinion, was called into being by the International Committee for the Universality of UNESCO. Attending that organization's one-day conference here yesterday were 160 persons from 25 countries.

### Eban Cites Hostile Nations

They included seven Nobel Prize winners, the physicians Christian Anfinsen, Julius Axelrod and Carl F. Cori from the United States, Werner Forssmann from Germany, and Andre Lwoff from France, and the physicist Isidor Rabi from the United States and Alfred Kastler from France. Also present were the former Foreign Minister of Israel, Abba Eban, the pianist Arthur Schnitger and two writers, Eugene Ionesco and Simon de Beauvoir.

The two most forceful addresses to the meeting, which was chaired by Professor Lwoff, were those by the French sociologist Raymond Aron and Mr. Eban.

The former Foreign Minister declared

that the ostracism of Israel in UNESCO, as well as in other United Nations bodies, was the result of an "automatic vote" by a hostile bloc of nations whose numerical superiority was not matched by their power. This, he said, showed the absurdity of the application of parliamentary principles to Israel's international relations. Instead, he said, the diplomatic principle of negotiation should be applied.

Not negotiable, he said, was the status of Israel as a nation.

Professor Aron said it was not only Israel that was at stake but the whole principle of the United Nations universality of membership. That principle must be upheld, he said, "so that men of culture may meet men of culture in the search for truth."

A Swedish physician, Dr. George Klein, broadened the debate with an attack on the increasing "politicization" of the World Health Organization, where earlier this year a report saying that there were at least reasonable medical conditions in the Israeli-occupied territories was rejected. It was not accepted because its three authors had carried out separate, not joint, investigations.

A similar attack was made on the International Labor Organization by Albert Shanker, a vice president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., for admitting the Palestine Liberation Organization, although the P.L.O. lacks the government, employer and employee organizations required for admission under I.L.O. rules.

In its final resolution, the conference warned that United Nations agencies faced "the danger of disintegration" if "diverted from their proper functions" for purposes "totally unrelated to the ideals for which they were set up."



A German soldier giving an American military policeman a lesson in riding a motorcycle at a U.S. base in West Germany. NATO officials are stressing the importance of complementary methods of operation among members.

## NATO Talk: 'Feier Ouen Redie' Is 'Feuerbereitschaftsmeldung'

By DREW MIDDLETON

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, Sept. 28

—The artillery sergeant from Indiana was repeating what at first sounded like a mystic incantation, "Foyer ba rite shafts mel doong." Fifty miles or so away a German sergeant was probably chanting doggedly, "Rieport ouen redie to feier."

The American was learning the phonetic German for the phrase "Feuerbereitschaftsmeldung" and the German was intoning the English translation of the order, "Report when ready to fire."

The linguistic ventures of the two gunners are one small part of a project aimed at establishing complementary methods of operations by members of the North Atlantic alliance.

"Unless we know how to operate together there is no way in which we can accomplish our mission," said Gen. George S. Blanchard, commander of the United States Seventh Army, who, in the event of hostilities, would also command the Central Army Group, including a German corps and a Canadian brigade.

A Possible Source of Confusion

As NATO planners see it, any Soviet attack would choose the border line between two national forces expecting to create the maximum confusion between troops speaking different languages.

But the scope of what the Seventh Army calls Project Interoperability extends far beyond language instruction. West German and American tank and artillery units exercise under each other's generalis; Belgian and Dutch dockworkers, largely civilian, helped unload the equipment brought to Europe by the 101st Division (Airmobile) and more than 400 units in the Seventh Army have established partnerships with German Army units in which the harsh requirements of professional cooperation are lightened occasionally by beer parties.

The phrases repeated by the two sergeants are among 68 in a glossary that is the starting point for the Seventh Army's language program. This is a mandatory project that starts with 30 hours of foreign-language training for enlisted men and the lower-ranking noncommissioned officers. N.C.O.'s of the higher grades and officers up to brigade and battalion commanders must take 40 hours of language instruction.

General officers and brigade and battalion commanders have to complete 120 hours of foreign-language training, and since July, battalion and equipment com-

proficiency courses at the Defense Language Institute.

The language problem is less serious for the West German Army. English is the second language in German schools and it is not unusual to meet an officer or private who has nine years of English study behind him. Nor is it a problem with the two air forces because English is the language of all NATO air forces.

The two ground forces are also moving toward common tactics. Each army has produced, with the assistance of the other, a new field manual incorporating the lessons learned from the 1973 Arab-Israeli war as they can be applied to the very different terrain and climatic conditions of Central Europe.

The use of multinational commands under a single commander also is being pushed. German, British, Canadian and French units participated with American forces in this year's Reforger exercise. The French unit, an armored cavalry squadron, impressed American observers with its efficiency. Since then, elements of the 101st Division have been operating with the British Army of the Rhine and with the Belgian Army in separate exercises.

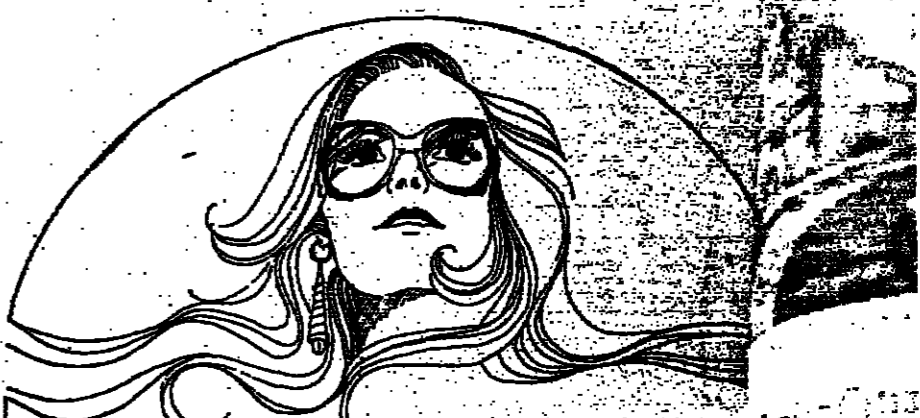
NATO and national schools are deeply involved in the project, with soldiers of every grade from general officer to corporal having language problems to attend classes on everything from tank maintenance to higher strategy.

Standardization Is Farther Off

Commanders hope that these and other steps will in time lead to rationalization, the application of military strength on an alliance rather than a national basis. Standardization, or the adoption of common NATO doctrine, equipment and training techniques, is admittedly much farther off. Until very recently standardization meant Americanization, with armored personnel carriers, self-propelled howitzers, heavy machine guns and missile systems from the United States deployed by many NATO men.

Although the United States remains the principal vendor of ground and air equipment to member nations, some instances of standardization have occurred. The United States has bought the new Belgian light machine gun and the French Roland surface-to-air missile.

Discussing Project Interoperability, General Blanchard conceded, "We're not there yet." But he and other allied generals are convinced that in view of the budgetary and manpower limits imposed



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# West Germany, Even the Winners Swallow Results With Signs of Irritability and Lack of Jubilation

By FLORA LEWIS  
Special to The New York Times

Practically everybody tonight after West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt gave a sharply critical analysis of the politicians involved in the election, and the harshly marked end of the campaign as returns were being made for the future. Schmidt, the Social Democratic Party leader, started up the campaign at 10 P.M., and then abruptly marched down and out again, with anger.

Free Democrats, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, had gone up a few moments before. Mr. Brandt, who had resigned as Chancellor two years ago, making way for Mr. Schmidt, was apparently annoyed not to be received first by his party's candidate. The atmosphere projected recriminations on all sides that are likely to cloud German politics for some time to come. Mr. Brandt had appeared on television with Mr. Genscher and the Christian Democratic challenger, Helmut Kohl, just before turning up at the Chancellor's office. Mr. Kohl, pointing out that his party had won a plurality, claimed to be the winner and said he expected President Walter Scheel to call on him to form the next government. The argument infuriated Mr. Brandt, who said it was a travesty of democracy and an attempt to defy the voters' will since the Socialists and Free Democrats

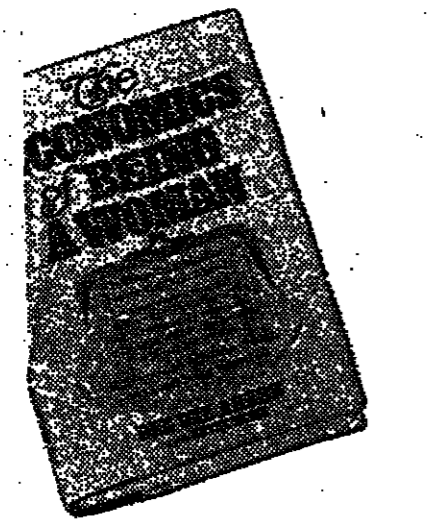
had campaigned on a pledge to continue their coalition and together had won a majority of seats in the new legislature. But it also foreshadowed a continuous, probably cooperative effort by the strengthened Christian Democratic opposition to chip away at the coalition, and the prospect was already straining political nerves. Strauss the One Clear Winner Christian Democratic partisans, in their brightly lit headquarters called Konrad Adenauer House, were uneasy and uncertain whether to be pleased or disappointed; they had failed to win power but had registered substantial gains. There was the same subdued, ambiguous mood at the Erich Ohlenhauer House, the Socialists' headquarters across the road, because they had lost so much even though they hold onto the Government.

Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the Bavarian Christian Socialists, an ally of the Christian Democrats, was the one clear champion at the polls. He stayed in his fiefdom at Munich, vaunting his party's record of over 60 percent, and glowered at the television screen in his dissatisfaction that the Christian Democratic Union had not won enough in the rest of the country to gain him a government spot. Mr. Strauss had fought Mr. Kohl for the nomination as candidate for chancellor, and his supporters thought his tougher, more nationalistic style of campaigning might have brought a national success. Some of Mr. Kohl's partisans felt the Bavarian had cost the Christian Democratic Union decisive votes in northern Germany, where the Socialists did well.

There were similar, if less publicly demonstrated, arguments inside the Socialist Party about why they had not done better given the Government's good economic record and international prestige. "Our left-wingers with their irresponsible talk hurt us badly," one veteran Socialist Democratic official said. "There's a deep, emotional anti-Communist, anti-leftist feeling in this country, and the opposition knew how to exploit the openings some of the left Socialists unthinkingly provided." No Mood of Rejoicing While much of the rest of the world envied West Germany's strong currency, economic well-being and internal stability, there was no mood of rejoicing or self-congratulation among its political leaders on this election night.

There were buffets of hot dogs and beer, steak tartar sandwiches and Rhine wine at the various headquarters and government buildings where people gathered to watch returns on television. But they were consumed distractedly, with no visible pleasure just as the results went down without a cheer or a sigh. One television interviewer, after listening to the bickering political leaders, saw fit to conclude the broadcast with the warning that, now that elections were over, it was time to stop trading insults and get on with the business of making laws and governing. Mr. Schmidt finally emerged from his office at 10:30 P.M., alone, tense and tired, and snapped sarcastically that while the Christian Democrats had chalked up their second-best result ever, so had his party, and added: "Mr. Kohl will not be chancellor."

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# Doubts About Carter Are Abundant Among Milwaukee Working Class

## But Interviews Indicate They May Hurt Him Less Than Question of a Strong Presidency

By JOSEPH LELYVELD  
Special to The New York Times

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 3 — Doubts about Jimmy Carter abound in the solidly working-class South Side of this city: doubts about his character, his religion and his views. But all of these seem less detrimental to his candidacy, finally, than an underlying doubt as to whether strong Presidential leadership is even possible anymore.

The Democratic Presidential nominee's promises to deal with unemployment, plug tax loopholes for the rich and eliminate the bureaucratic "mess" that he contends exists in Washington run up against a wall of skepticism here. Often, it is as if the voters are saying that the problems are worse than the candidate says they are—and therefore insoluble by him or anyone else.

"If he gets in, he'll only be President," said William Tomkiewicz, who tends machines in an aluminum casting factory. "Until the first debate between the candidates, Mr. Tomkiewicz was inclined to support the Democrats. Now he is leaning to Mr. Ford, the Republican candidate, not because he expects more from him but because he thinks Mr. Carter was 'making promises I don't think he can carry out.' He takes it as a matter of proved fact—as many of his neighbors do in the first election after the forced resignation of a President—that any occupant of the White House will be rendered impotent by Congress.

### 'Congress Dictates'

"Congress tells the Presidents what to do," said Leonard Oleszcz, a tool and die maker who expects to vote for Ford. "The laws are what Congress dictates."

Asked about the high rate of unemployment, he replied: "I don't think any President could do much about it."

On the South Side, this view is not limited to Ford supporters. Francis Casper, who works for the Caterpillar Tractor Company, said he would vote for Mr. Carter but not because he expected anything of him.

"I don't expect much from anybody, no matter who runs the country," he said. "They can't do it when they've got the Senate against them." Was he saying, he was asked, that the Senate would block any useful legislation? "Why, sure," he replied. "They always have."

Asked who he thought runs the Senate, Mr. Casper groaned for an answer. "The Mafia," he said finally, in emphatic terms, adding that the country was "going Communist" as a result.

### Carter Appears Ahead

Mr. Carter appeared to retain a solid majority of blue-collar voters behind him on the South Side but there is a widely sensed drift of undecided voters to Mr. Ford. Younger voters seem more receptive to the Georgian but less inclined to vote. In the Wisconsin context, it now seems unlikely that the normally Democratic South Side will supply the party's ticket with the kind of margin it needs to carry the state.

Nationally, The New York Times-CBS News Poll taken after the first television debate indicated the same trend among working-class whites: Mr. Carter's support was found to have stayed roughly the same among these voters between Labor Day and the debate, with undecided voters in blue-collar neighborhoods moving toward Mr. Ford by a heavy margin.

Interviews on the South Side with 47 voters—of whom 25 were still inclined to Mr. Carter—seemed to make it plain that the President was not winning over the doubtful voters as much as Mr. Carter was failing to persuade them that his election might make a difference in their lives.

However the votes went, there seemed to be a deeper agreement among those who were interviewed that neither candidate was really speaking to their interests and concerns.

### The Problem Expressed

"The whole trouble today," said Frank Wasilewski, an inspector at a factory

that makes storage tanks, "is that people don't know how to read the newspapers. If you can't read the lines, you'll see that all want to get rid of the middle-class and have just two classes, the rich and the poor."

Mr. Carter regularly presents himself as a working man but on none of the backporches and wooden stairways where the interviews were mostly conducted was he perceived in that light. In Mr. Wasilewski's mind, both candidates represented the wealthy and the remote. "They're speaking for people like themselves," he said.

The sense of being left out of the political calculus was most evident when the conversations turned to jobs. In the minds of these voters, the jobless were those who did not want to work—those drawing welfare payments that ate up the earnings of real workers. Unemployment—traditionally a powerful issue in working-class neighborhoods—thus emerged as a double-edged issue on the South Side.

John Witkoosk, who works at the Fabst Brewery, offered the opinion that people on welfare were earning so much money that they can't afford to go to work. Felix Lopata recalled when his family was "on the county"—that is, drawing welfare—during the Depression that he was mocked by his schoolmates for wearing "county shoes." Now, he said, welfare recipients demand payments as a right.

### Called 'Too Liberal'

It was to these people, Mr. Lopata said, that Mr. Carter seemed to be directing his appeal. "Right now he seems like he's too liberal by the people he's catering to," he said.

It was possible to sense racial overtones in some of the remarks and to conclude that these voters were offended by Mr. Carter's apparent empathy for blacks, but the reality was more complicated. On every block where the interviews were conducted, people were able to point out poor whites on welfare who, they said, had no desire to work.

Richard Piontek, a young postal worker who voted for Representative Morris K. Udall in the Democratic primary here last April, said he now intended to vote for President Ford "to spite Jimmy Carter" because he regarded Mr. Carter as a "programmed" candidate. Mr. Piontek's reasoning was more sophisticated and revealed no hint of racial bias, but he also felt that unemployment was too big a problem for any President.

"Anyone with an ounce of brains," he said, "can understand that this country is getting so big and so populated that in five or ten years an unemployment rate of 10 percent will be accepted as realistic."

### Cites Gun Control

Mr. Piontek used gun control as his example of how resistant the whole system had become to necessary reform. It was pointed out to him that the candidate he now supports opposes gun controls. True, he said, but even if Mr. Carter—whom he favors registration of hand guns—were elected, controls would still not be imposed.

On tax reform there was a similar skepticism—not about the desirability of such action but about the prospects that it would ever come to pass. Eddy Nowakowski—the proprietor of a saloon called Eddy's Place, the one establishment in the neighborhood with a Carter poster in its window—waved the idea aside.

"You think they're going to take things away from the rich man to help the poor," he asked, as he wiped down his bar. "You're crazy. Any guy must be out of his mind to think that."

It seemed a moot point, in some of the interviews, as to whether these voters were saying that no President could deliver what Mr. Carter promises, or whether they were saying they found it impossible that Mr. Carter would do it as President. Two housewives who are next-door neighbors arrived independently at the same adjective to describe the Democratic candidate. "Wishy-washy," they called him.



PREPARING FOR DEBATE: Jimmy Carter pointing to a globe as former Defense Secretary, James R. Schlesinger, briefs him on foreign policy at Mr. Carter's Plains, Ga., home. The next debate with President Ford is on Wednesday.

# Career of Butz Is Marked by Conflicts And Abrasive Remarks on Touchy Topics

By WILLIAM ROBBINS  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—"I don't know why Earl makes those remarks," an associate of Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz told a reporter not long ago. "It must be part of the image he wants to project out in the country for his farm constituents."

He was speaking before the Secretary created the most career-threatening controversy of an embattled term, the longest of any member now serving in President Ford's Cabinet, by racist remarks that he was disclosed in the most recent issue of New Times magazine to have made to John W. Dean 3d.

White House officials said yesterday that Mr. Ford was prepared to sacrifice his outspoken Secretary, despite Mr. Butz's assumed value in winning the farm vote in the current Presidential campaign, unless the furor subsided.

The President had just reprimanded Mr. Butz for a reference to "blacks as coloreds" who wanted only three things in life—satisfying sex, loose shoes and a warm place for bodily functions—wishes that were listed by Mr. Butz in obscene and scatological terms.

### Source Identified

Mr. Dean, the former White House legal counsel who quoted the remarks in an article in Rolling Stone magazine, did not identify the source, but New Times magazine subsequently did. Mr. Butz then gave only the second recorded apology for controversial remarks during his career in Washington. His first apology was over remarks he made two years ago regarding birth control that were interpreted in some

quarters as disrespectful to the Pope and to Italians.

The episode extended the Secretary's record of controversy and deepened the enigma of Mr. Butz described by one of his closest associates, a high official of the Department of Agriculture.

Throughout his term, the Secretary has seemed to delight in conflicts, to toss out deliberately abrasive remarks on the most sensitive of subjects, to make jokes that listeners often regard as tasteless, to display a hardbitten exterior and to enjoy the resulting image.

### An Earlier Remark

During the world hunger crisis of 1974 he remarked, "some people are always starving somewhere." Meanwhile, he said, Americans are "not going to eat less; we're going to eat more."

To a housewife complaining about high food prices, he once said: "You're wrong, they're too low." He made similar statements publicly when the Administration was worrying about rising meat prices.

Recently, during a campaign trip to Minnesota, he gave this response to a reporter questioning him at a news conference about the possible environmental effect of clearing more land for crops:

"Resources are there to be used. I don't believe in hoarding resources for the sake of hoarding."

But whatever else he may be, Mr. Butz is far from the simple, uncomplimented image he projects.

His associates noted, as several reporters knew, that the Secretary in 1974, while showing a hard exterior with his comments on starving people,

# Criticism of Butz Continues to Rise

Continued From Page 1

"If Secretary Butz in fact made the remarks attributed to him, then he should resign or be relieved of office. An apology will not undo the damage caused by remarks that can be widely interpreted as reflecting personal racial prejudice."

Ron Nessen, Mr. Ford's press secretary, refused today to answer directly questions about whether Mr. Ford gave Mr. Butz a "severe reprimand" Friday, and Mr. Butz apologized for his remarks.

Yesterday, well-placed White House officials said that President Ford was prepared to accept Mr. Butz's resignation if the public controversy widened.

A spokesman for Mr. Butz said today that the Secretary had "not made any decision at this time about whether to resign."

President Ford is to leave tomorrow on a six-day trip to California, Oklahoma and Texas. His second television debate with Jimmy Carter is scheduled for Wednesday night. Some political observers felt it unlikely that Mr. Ford would leave town without settling the Butz matter.

The incident presented Mr. Ford with a political problem. On the one hand, Mr. Butz's remarks were offensive to many Americans, but, on the other hand, his policies have been quite popular in farm states, which Mr. Ford probably must carry if he is to be elected.

In the last three days, Mr. Butz has been sharply criticized by members of both parties, and no public figure has come to his defense.

However, two Republican Governors, James B. Edwards of South Carolina and Robert F. Bennett of Kansas, said today on the ABC News program, "Issues and Answers," that Mr. Butz's remarks were no more serious than Mr. Carter's comments about adultery in a Playboy magazine interview.

### Democrats For Dismissal

Governor Carey and Gov. Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, both Democrats, said on the same program that they thought Mr. Ford should have dismissed Mr. Butz as soon as his remarks became known.

Senator Herman E. Talmadge, Democrat of Georgia, who is the chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee and a longtime critic of Mr. Butz, told United Press International that the decision on whether Mr. Butz should resign was up to the President. But he added that his "usefulness as Secretary of Agriculture has ended."

Campaigning in New England today, Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, refused to say, in answer to questions, whether he thought Mr. Butz should resign.

# Kentucky G.O.P. Chief Backs Butz's Humor

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 3 (UPI)—Larry Van Hoose, executive director of the Republican Party in Kentucky, said today that "what America needs is a sense of humor" and that Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz should not be forced to resign.

"So he told an off-color story on an airplane two months ago so what," said Mr. Van Hoose. "He's been controversial, but I'm sure he has support among the farmers."

"If the price of tobacco would fall, that's serious business, but don't take up the man's time with things that are not important," Mr. Van Hoose said. "Butz does have a good sense of humor."

# INCREASE IN BLACK IN-OFFICE IS DOU

## Studies Indicate Vote for and Local Posts Will Not Big Changes in Tot

By ERNEST HOLSENDO  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—The black men and women elected to office, which has grown from nearly 4,000 in 1970, are likely to change dramatically according to information available today.

The 17 members of the House representatives who are black, Democrats, could see their number reduced by one, but only one of them, Collins of Chicago, is run posed this fall.

Senator Edward W. Brooke, a Republican, appears to be the only black in the Senate. In statewide contests, few black challengers have a chance to win.

"Frankly, we are surprised activity among blacks seek said John Britton, a spokesman for the Joint Center for Political Studies. "We had thought that with of Mayor Bradley in Los Angeles other blacks who have won in out black voting majorities, there would be an increase in office seekers."

### Severely Opposed to

Representative Harold E. year-old freshman from Me won by a little more than 7 1974, is regarded as the only serious as to jeopardize for re-election.

Mr. Ford said he was his newspaper poll in Memphis showed him with 51 percent in his majority-white district. A. D. Allandros, chairman of the Council, and a minor third

### Challenges to 2 in Md

Information compiled by the ter for Political Studies, which in studies of black, said the two black Democratic (from Michigan, J. J. Conroy Charles C. Diggs Jr., have diverse fields of opposition.

Each has five challengers diverse directions as the Realist Workers, U.S. Labor and American Independent none is expected to over long-time members of Congress Joanne Collins, a Republican of the City Council of Kansas who is challenging five Richard Bolling, a House mainstay since 1948. She chance of success in the d is 24 percent black.

There has been relatively this year in contests for area where blacks had had success in recent years.

A. J. Cooper has won Mayor of Fritchard, Ala.; he has been re-elected in New York Ford has won a second term in Jacksonville.

Tom Bradley in Los Angeles in Atlanta, and CC in Detroit do not face this year.

# Miss Frederick To Moderate 2d

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—Frederick, the United States sponsor for National Day, will moderate the second between President Ford and ter, the League of Women announced today.

Foreign and military po the subject of the debate by Miss Frederick, who U.N. for 21 years with N bate will be held Wednesday in San Francisco.

Questioners will be Miss associate editor of The Times; Henry L. Trevithick correspondent for The Ba and Richard Valeriani, director for NBC News.

# Federal Curbs Cramp Cam

Continued From Page 1

are authorized to spend up to \$3.2 million each on the Presidential campaign. The Republicans are expected to raise and spend their limit; the Democrats are not, giving the President an overall edge.

Both camps have centralized spending for advertising, and, of course, for candidate travel—two items that eat up date of the budget. Even though spending in both categories is down from four years ago, it is substantial enough to leave relatively little for the nitty-gritty of organizing on the state and city level. Neither President Ford nor Governor Carter expect to spend much more than \$200,000 in any one state, and only the biggest states will get that much.

### Contrast With State Races

In Illinois, for example, the Democrats have \$180,000, the Republicans \$198,000, an increase from the \$170,000 initially budgeted. Both campaigns are far less visible than that of James R. Thompson, the Republican candidate for Governor, who will spend \$2 million on his campaign, including \$500,000 or more on items not connected with advertising.

In Pennsylvania, Mr. Hamberger has only 13 full-time paid workers statewide, compared with at least 75 for Mr. Nixon four years ago.

But he thinks the new reality is just fine, primarily because he thought the 1964, 1968 and 1972 campaigns were "too commercial," taking things out of the realm of ordinary citizens. The Federal financing law, he said, "has put the control of their political destiny back into the hands of the general public" and forced managers like himself to look to volunteers to provide most campaign manpower.

However, Mr. Hamberger's counterpart in Illinois, former Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie, who is chairman of the Ford campaign in that state, is chafing under the limitations. "Congress will have to do some-

thing or all the vitality is out of our Presidential campaign, said the other day.

Because of the danger it posed of exceeding might piling beyond the ceiling, both have instituted rigorous methods and centralized procedures. Mr. Ogilvie, a Chicago lawyer, said he being required to personally for items such as "\$39 to ter of the City of Chicago mailings."

In some states, the inab coordinators to spread ar guess they once did, and necessity to organize radic kinds of campaign structure fiction.

Terry O'Connell, the Carter in California, attributed much of the Carter organization there to a heavily on her part year bitterly, he reported, when t no budget at all and could a Carter money locally.

"They saw what I was do felt threatened," Mr. O'Connell had never seen a gun walked into the room, and it was a gun, and you'd feel too.

Also feeling threatened are raisers.

"We are all terribly depressed one Chicago woman whose circles of power in past year heavily on her ability to cot raise money. "We don't kn do with ourselves. We don't new structure."

But for certain others, politi has increased. These include committees, which can spe behalf of the entire black Presidential candidate and in which spend heavily to p their own members.

# Buckley-Moynihan Race: Conservative vs. Liberal

Continued From Page 1

that defense spending has already been cut by inflation and that this country could be powerless in a still hostile world.

One clear difference in this area is that Senator Buckley favors the B-1 bomber while Mr. Moynihan opposes it, saying that it would "arrive on target a half hour after the world blew up."

Both take a hard line on recognition of Cuba, which Senator Buckley describes as "an advance outpost of the Soviet Union in the Caribbean" and which Mr. Moynihan accuses of "fomenting insurrection" in Puerto Rico.

Both say they are committed to the defense of South Korea, but Mr. Moynihan says he would withdraw American ground troops. "That does not mean withdrawing our commitment to defend the 38th Parallel," he said. "If we walk away from Korea, we walk away from Japan."

Pressed for differences on foreign policy, Senator Buckley could say only that "it is one thing to be conscious of the threat—the Soviet Union—but the next thing is the judgment to meet the threat."

### Buckley's Position

Mr. Moynihan could argue only that he had the impression that Senator Buckley "is more of a shoot 'em guy than I would be."

"They have had no such problems on domestic issues where their positions are as different as their personalities and campaign styles.

The basic philosophical difference between the two was evident when they were asked to pinpoint the themes of their campaign.

The low-keyed, courtly 53-year-old Mr. Buckley, who is not recognized in public as readily as Mr. Moynihan, sounded his campaign keynote: "Restore an economy that will lead to full employment and growth without inflation, while liberating people from unjustified interference by Washington. The policies he [Mr. Moynihan] advocates are precisely in the opposite direction."

"I am a Democrat and the state needs a representative of the majority party in the Senate. I believe the Federal Government has an active role to play, not just in the national economy but in the economy of this state. The positions I articulated at the United Nations and in India, about which the world is well aware, will be reaffirmed if I'm elected."

Clearly, a Buckley victory would be interpreted as voter disenchantment with big government and big social-welfare programs. A Moynihan victory would be an affirmation of it.

The differences read like a litany. Senator Buckley opposes federalization of welfare, Federal health insurance except in cases of catastrophic illness, a Federal jobs program, Federal guarantees of New York City bonds, "assembly line Medicare," mail registration of voters, and increased Federal spending, except for defense. All are classic, unshakable and unqualified conservative positions.

Mr. Moynihan, who presented a moderate image in the Democratic primary to distinguish himself from three liberal opponents, doesn't pull his liberal punches in the competition with Mr. Buckley.

He takes the down-the-line liberal position on all the major domestic issues of the moment. The contrast is evident on the question of the elderly.

"If ever there was a group that needed national government intervention, it would be the older people," said Mr. Moynihan in contrast with Mr. Buckley, who argues that inflationary Federal welfare programs have "crucified the elderly" and "scuttled their financial security."

The differences are symbolized by Senator Buckley's constant references to "Professor" Moynihan.

What is he trying to tell the voters other than the fact that Mr. Moynihan is a Harvard professor? The contrast is reflected in the hard knocks and the hard removals," said the Senator, adding that "I wonder how much experience he's had with the practical world; we've suffered an awful lot of theory practiced by government."

Mr. Moynihan had another version of Mr. Buckley's calling him professor.

"He is simply echoing the sentiments of his contemporaries of the 1930's talking about Roosevelt's brain trust," said Mr. Moynihan, adding that Mr. Buckley, like the Conservative Party, had still not accepted the New Deal. He noted that there were four professors in the current Cabinet of President Ford and that there were as many as six a year ago.

Despite their philosophic differences, there are some major issues on which they agree, at least partly.

Both men are Roman Catholics and they basically agree on two issues of concern to Catholics—abortion and parochial-school aid.

### Oppose Gun Legislation

Both oppose abortion, although Mr. Buckley went a step further and co-sponsored a constitutional amendment that would overturn the Supreme Court invalidation of anti-abortion legislation in the states.

Both support parochial-school aid, but Mr. Buckley argues for tax credits for private and parochial tuition. Mr. Moynihan said he wrote the Democratic platform plank that supports any "constitutionally acceptable" aid.

Both men also oppose any further gun-control legislation.

Up until now, there has been little bitterness in the campaign. The two barely know each other and neither seems comfortable with ad hominem attacks. In fact, both have cultivated the image of statesmanship and high-road campaigning.

There have been some slips. Mr. Moynihan has strongly implied that Mr. Buckley is an extremist on "the fare edges" of the Republican Party.

Senator Buckley in turn has accused Mr. Moynihan of politicizing his United Nations service by pegging his primary campaign to his outspoken speeches in the United Nations: "I'm concerned over the destruction of the credibility of that position... he has exploited every ounce of juice out of it."

As Election Day draws closer, those flurries are likely to increase and the candidates' statesmanlike stances may be sorely strained.

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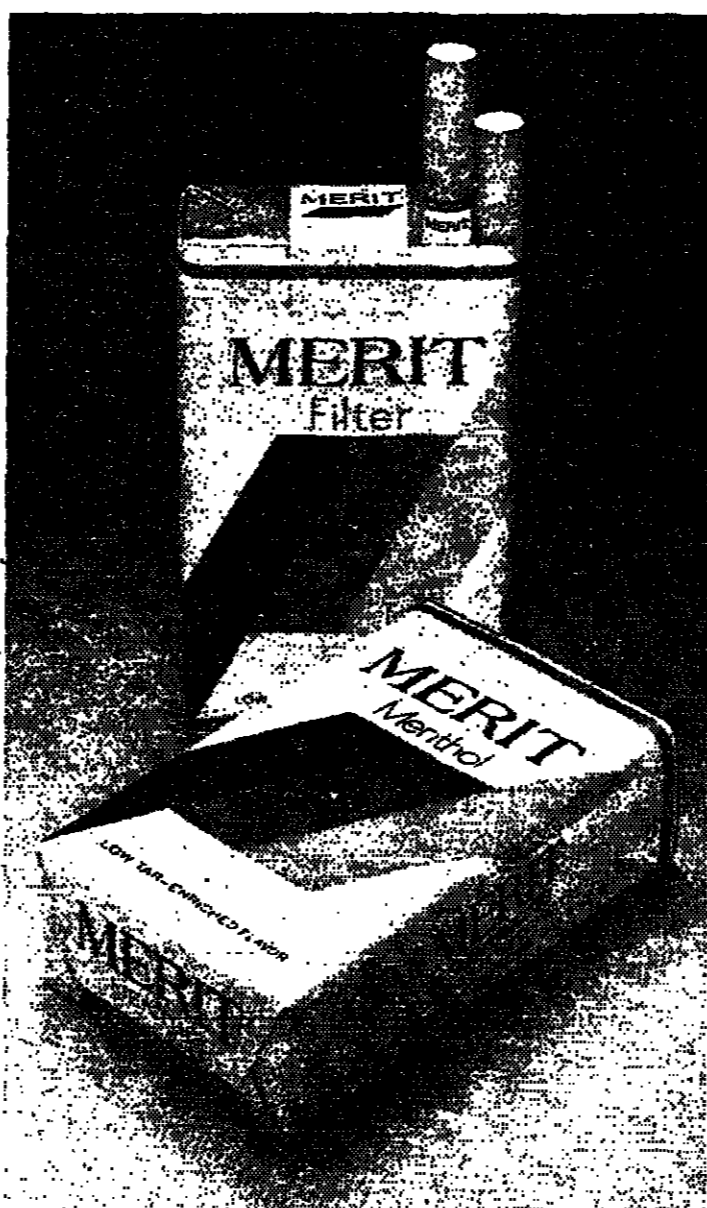
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# EX-GOV. QUINN TO FACE MATSUNAGA IN HAWAII

## Rep. Mink Loses Mild Democratic Primary—Clement Is Opposing Mayor Fasi in Honolulu

By WALLACE TURNER  
Special to The New York Times

HONOLULU, Oct. 3—Spark M. Matsunaga, a seven-term Democratic Representative, and William F. Quinn, a one-time Republican Governor, squared off today for a month's campaigning for one of Hawaii's United States Senate seats.

Mr. Matsunaga won the Democratic primary yesterday with 51 percent of the vote in a field of five. His only serious opponent was his colleague in the House, Patsy T. Mink, who got 41 percent of the vote. Mrs. Mink said she would support Mr. Matsunaga in the general election.

Mr. Quinn won the Republican nomination with 83 percent of his party's vote. This is a normally Democratic state, however, and to be elected Mr. Quinn must overcome an immense Democratic registration lead. Yesterday there were seven votes cast in the Democratic Senate primary for every vote on the Republican side.

Mrs. Mink conceded that she was disappointed by the election, but defended the tone of her campaign against criticism by some of her supporters who had wanted her to attack Mr. Matsunaga more vigorously.

**Explains Politeness of Campaign**  
"I was not running against someone," Mrs. Mink said when she conceded defeat two hours after the polls closed. "I was running to be nominated. I will support him." Mr. Matsunaga complimented Mrs. Mink on the "high level of your campaign."

Most local attention was focused on the Democratic nomination for mayor of Honolulu. Mayor Frank F. Fasi, possibly the most controversial figure in Hawaii politics, won nomination to his third four-year term. If he is re-elected, he is almost certain to run for governor in 1978.

Mr. Fasi won renomination easily over Lieut. Gov. Nelson K. Doi, for whom the loss was the first in a long political career spanning election to the state Legislature, a judgeship and his present post.

Mr. Fasi was highly conciliatory in his post-election remarks, asserting that "Nelson will be back; the public will not lose this highly capable public servant." The Mayor received 56.8 percent of the vote, and Mr. Doi 43.2 percent.

**Doi Withholds Support**  
But Mr. Doi would not agree to heal the wounds, and said he could not commit himself yet to support Mr. Fasi next month. Mr. Doi's campaign was studded with attacks on Mr. Fasi's character, and once the Lieutenant Governor called the Mayor a "pathological liar."

The Republican nomination for mayor was won easily by Daniel Clement Jr., a City Councilman, who got 71 percent of the vote to 29 percent received by Kekoa Kaapu, another Councilman.

The races for the Democratic nominations to the House seats vacated by Mrs. Mink and Mr. Matsunaga drew added interest here because of the attempt by Gov. George Ariyoshi to get the nominations for his allies. The Governor's candidates won one and lost one.

In the First District, which is urban Honolulu, the nomination was won easily by Cecil Heftel, a multimillionaire radio and television station owner, who got 47.2 percent of the vote in a five-man race. Mr. Heftel spent \$290,000, most of it coming from his own loan to the campaign.

John P. Craven, an oceanographer on leave from a deanship at the University of Hawaii, had been a late starter in the House race, but with Governor Ariyoshi's backing, he received 38.3 percent of the vote.

The Republican nominee to oppose Mr.



Representative Spark Matsunaga, who won Senatorial primary in Hawaii, examining his ballot in Honolulu Saturday.

Heftel is Fred Roloff, a former State Senator who is an attorney.

Governor Ariyoshi also backed Daniel Akaka, who won the Democratic nomination to the Second District House seat with 46.8 percent of the vote. The Republican nomination was won by Hank Inouye, who campaigned against what he called excessive government regulation of business.

Mr. Matsunaga and Mrs. Mink sought the seat to be vacated by Senator Hiram Fong, who is retiring. He is the only Republican in high elective office in this state.

**Close Race for Hébert Seat**  
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3 (UPI)—A freshman state Republican, Rick Tonry, has won by only 50 votes a Democratic runoff for the First Congressional District seat being relinquished after 35 years by F. Edward Hébert.

But Mr. Tonry's opponent said the results would be overturned in a recount. "I will guarantee you right now Tonry will not be in the general election on Nov. 2," City Councilman James Moreau said after the results were posted last night.

Complete but unofficial returns from 304 precincts show Mr. Tonry with 48,498 votes to 48,448 for Mr. Moreau. If the recount confirms Mr. Tonry's victory he will face Bob Livingston, a Republican, John Rarick, an independent, in the November general elections.

**MRS. SCHAFFER SUPPORTS LOWER DEFENSE BUDGET**  
Gloria Schaffer, the Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Connecticut, said yesterday that she would vote to reduce the defense budget if elected.

The current defense budget is \$104.3 billion.

"There is no question but that there is much duplication and waste," Mrs. Schaffer, Connecticut's Secretary of State, said on the WCBS-TV program "Newsmakers."

The issue is reported to be controversial in the state, which has important submarine, aircraft-engine and other defense contracts. It also has a major submarine and Coast Guard base.

Mrs. Schaffer devoted most of the time to attacking her Republican opponent, Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr.

She acknowledged that his role as an antagonist of former President Richard M. Nixon on the Watergate was "a plus for him," but she asserted, "If it hadn't been for him and other Republicans we wouldn't have had Nixon in the first place."

# CATHOLICS PROMISE TO OPPOSE ABORTION

## Many Sign Cards in Church, Vowing to 'Safeguard God-Given Rights' of Every 'Human Being'

By GEORGE DUGAN

Hundreds of worshippers at St. Patrick's Cathedral signed pledge cards yesterday—the day was called Respect Life Sunday—committing themselves to support the bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in their fight against abortion, which is now an issue in the political campaigns.

Similar procedures were followed yesterday in most of the church's 18,500 parishes throughout the nation.

The cards were placed in the pews before each mass along with a 9-inch by 10-inch color poster showing a pregnant woman. They did not specifically mention abortion or ask for a constitutional amendment banning it, but they did pledge signatories to "safeguard and respect" the "God-given rights" of every "human being."

On Friday, Terence Cardinal Cooke, the chairman of the Bishops Committee for Pro-life Activities, said the pledges would serve as a "forceful indication of the growing public opposition to permissive abortion."

Last Sunday, he declared from the pulpit of the cathedral that, while the church neither endorsed political candidates nor favored one political party over another, it "cannot be neutral" on abortion.

The signed pledge cards will become a key element in a "Pastoral Plan for Pro-life Activities," adopted by the American bishops at their annual meeting last November and aimed in part at legislators.

In essence, the plan called for an anti-

# Rocks Show Earth Was Hotter 3 Billion Years

By JOHN NOBLE WILFORD  
Special to The New York Times

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 3—Temperatures on earth were much warmer three billion years ago, reaching perhaps 160 degrees Fahrenheit, according to an analysis of geochemical "thermometers" made here at the California Institute of Technology.

This observation provides scientists with one of the few measured facts about conditions on earth that long ago. No one knows for sure the configuration of the continents and oceans then. No one knows why it might have been so hot. But from fossils it is known that complex living organisms had not yet evolved—and the extremely hot environment may help explain why.

In reporting the ancient temperatures, Dr. Samuel Epstein, professor of geochemistry at Cal Tech, said:

"If our estimates are even nearly correct, these temperatures may have been a reason why multicelled organisms did not appear on earth until about one billion years ago. The earth may simply have been too hot for sophisticated life to have evolved. It wouldn't have been too warm for bacteria, which have been known to exist since at least 3.3 billion years ago, or the primitive blue-green algae, which followed the bacteria on the earth."

abortion educational campaign and a public effort directed toward the legislative, judicial and administrative areas so as to insure effective legal protection for the right to life."

The bishops have been sharply criticized for reportedly pressing their anti-abortion demands in meetings with the two Presidential candidates.

Donald J. Thorman, the publisher of the National Catholic Reporter, said the bishops were risking damage to "the image and cause of American Catholicism" by "carrying on their own abortion version of shuttle diplomacy" between Jimmy Carter and President Ford.

Sigrid Raphael, the coordinator of the

The temperature data, based on an isotopic analysis of rocks exposed today in the central and western United States, were reported in the September issue of *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, the journal of the Geochemical Society and the Meteoritical Society. The work was done by Dr. Epstein and Dr. L. Paul Knauth, who was a graduate student working with Dr. Epstein and is now on the geology faculty of Louisiana State University. The research was supported by the National Science Foundation.

**Fine-Grained Form of Quartz**

The scientists determined the temperatures by a technique of geochemical "thermometry" that has been developed over the last two decades. It is based on the principle that the specific composition of hydrogen and oxygen isotopes in certain rocks depends on the ambient temperature at the time of the rock's formation. This isotopic record is "frozen" in the rock and remains unaltered if the rock is not subsequently recrystallized. Different isotopes of an element are chemically identical but have different masses.

In this case, the rocks were a fine-grained form of quartz known as chert and familiar as the kind of rocks out of which many arrowheads were fashioned. The rocks are crushed to a powder and the oxygen and hydrogen elements

are extracted. These are then analyzed by a mass spectrometer that separates isotopes and counts the atoms.

As Drs. Epstein and Knauth data from 66 samples of chertous geological formations in the climatic temperature degrees 1.2 billion years ago fluctuated in succeeding geologic time from about 93 to 88 degrees in the Paleozoic Era (690 million years ago). When changed to degrees in the Triassic (230 million years ago), and declined to Mesozoic (135 to 225 million years ago) to values of about 63 degrees in the same as it is today.

Dr. Epstein said that the recorded in chart were between 10 to 15 degrees in the atmosphere.

Based on a review of his evidence in the recent past data, Dr. Epstein said, "The most plausible interpretation is due mainly to changes in climatic temperatures that the cherts crystallized."

The chart samples were of what are now surface outcrops of the past, however, some of had been buried more than 100 miles below the surface. Yet is widely varying depths and scattered geographic areas, same temperatures for the cal periods.

For instance, two samples the same temperatures and Cambrian Period, were found the distance apart and were buried at different depths, 0 the Arbuckle Mountains (0 the other from Missouri's area, the former sample is time been buried 18,000 feet the other.

This helped to convince the rocks did preserve their topic records by which ages on earth could be

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## REPUBLIC OF KOREA INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PROJECT AT CHANGWON

### HYUNDAI INTERNATIONAL INC. PREQUALIFICATION INVITATION TO VENDORS

Hyundai International Inc. is planning to build, at Changwon, Korea, a large-scale machinery manufacturing plant, capable of producing machinery and equipment for steel mill, electric power plant, chemical and petrochemical plants. The major project products are as follows:

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2. Power plant with capacity of 5MW-100MW, such as: turbine-generators, boilers
3. Chemical and petrochemical plant, such as: reactors, heat exchangers, towers and vessels, pumps and compressors

The company has applied for a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to assist in financing the foreign currency needs for the procurement of machinery and equipment required for heavy and general machine shop, fabrication and assembly shop, foundry shop, forging shop, heat treatment shop and laboratory of the plant. The procurement will be made through international competitive bidding, open to vendors in member countries of IBRD and Switzerland.

Vendors, who have experience in supplying equipment for similar plants, interested in participating in the bidding on equipment for this project may apply for prequalification by writing to:

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Korea**

All correspondence should be in English. The company will provide details for the preparation of application documents for prequalification. However, the company reserves the right to reject any applicants for prequalification without assigning reasons therefor. Invitation to Bid will be issued only to prequalified vendors.

**Chung In Yung, President  
Hyundai International Inc.**

Sp. 120150



# An Open Letter to President Marcos, the Filipino People, and Their Friends

Use 10 minutes to understand this letter. It may help you resolve some of the things you have in your mind about the Philippines today.

Could the Martial Law in the Philippines continue?

For four years of Martial Law, just before the F Convention in Manila, and the eve of President Marcos' moves for the world to regard his government and the Philippines synonymously, whole country, those for or against President Marcos, put prime importance to the question of whether Martial Law should continue or be lifted.

There are mountains of reasons why this question, if clarified, is impertinent, perhaps misleading.

Four years ago President Marcos declared Martial Law in the Philippines and ended its democratic form of government. The reason given by President Marcos was to reverse the "old society" of the Philippines which was the old political system of a locked democracy with its uneducated mass power elite. The New Society was born.

He will dispute the ills of the "old society" in the Philippines. There can be many things said about why an act like Martial Law but there is one central characteristic of the old society which was the root source of its ills: corruption, rampant corruption in all levels of life and in all levels of government. Corruption as a way of life, the ills too numerous to mention were related in one way or the other.

When Martial Law was declared to reverse the old society, it had only one central theme: the central promise rolled into one word: purity. The old society of the Philippines was nothing but corruption and ineptitude. The solution, the New Society, is purity and discipline. We can take notes that cannot be disputed:

The only justification and the only license under Martial Law is the New Society with its idealistic-confusable framework — Purity and Discipline.

1. The New Society therefore is like the immortal soul and conscience of the government, never government. No civilized government can or ideology will accept corruption. The Martial Law government in the Philippines is a reconstruction government whose only justification and license is for weeding out corruption for anything else.

If the Martial Law government is unable to do the reason why it was established, then its basis for its existence. The price (Martial Law) to speak, is there but not the goods (New Society).

2. The New Society exists and the Martial Law is valid. The New Society if it is in fact delivered or its vehicle for it is there beyond doubt.

Two conditions surely verifying the existence of the New Society is as undeniable to the experienced 42 million Filipinos as their experience of Martial Law is. Let us check these two conditions on the people:

The main provision of the New Society in fact is: Purity. That means, in your experience, is corruption weeded out or do you feel at least your government is beyond suspicion and before on its way?

Is the vehicle for the delivery of the New Society there? Do the citizens feel that exactly the same powers that President Marcos used to reverse Martial Law are there for them to serve the New Society? More specifically, does any man in the Philippines today who is part of the New Society by practice (purity and discipline) have all the same powers available to President Marcos when the citizen acts to reverse and purge those that are not part of the New Society?

The essence of the New Society is the issue: Purity. Do not forget that the "old society" was the reason for reversing the New Society and declaring Martial Law (which is merely a tool, not an issue).

One can debate these two conditions that verify the existence of the New Society, but realistic to accept the minimum satisfactory conditions as a proof that the New Society exists. This minimum test is whether the New Society is available to the citizens at least as a way to work on to achieve the New Society. This is a condition that if proven negative locally invalidates the New Society since the right of citizen action to test the justification of government is not available.

The minimum test can come in a form of a question: President Marcos must confirm or deny to the citizen who practices the New Society (purity and discipline) as the first step, and who then would to purify and purge those who do not the New Society (corruption, ineptitude) as the second step, have with this citizen the identity (Martial Law, etc.) that President Marcos used (and is using) when he declared Martial Law and set the nation for the New Society?

Is it available to the rulers available to the same common goals? Is the New Society for government and for citizen action? The same powers for the same objectives pursued by all—against all that are not the New Society? If this is so, and the answer is in the New Society exists. If this is not the answer is NO, then the New Society is not and for four years the Martial Law is used without accountability to the reason it was declared, and therefore without whatsoever.

The New Society (if it exists) is the immortal soul of the nation. It can only be true if it is immortal. It is immortal if it is above all men since men are mortals. The first act of its leader is to declare himself, his family and their interests under the law and hence under the New Society to which it is accountable, just like all citizens are accountable. This is not a concession but the first condition of a New Society based on universal values that are outside of politics, debate, or strategy.

The New Society is based on a universal truth that no government or system or ideology can flourish with corruption and therefore the first step of any country for serious nationhood is to establish purity (at least in government service) and accountability to it—and to make this the first issue of acceptability or rejection by the people.

This is not debatable as is anything based on universal truth like the New Society. Newton is known for the laws of nature he observed well enough to put his labels on it like Newton's Law of Physics. However, nobody will dispute the fact that Newton is not the law of nature, and that he cannot alter it to his convenience, and that he is not exempted from such laws. Unless of course Newton was a "man" who was exempted from gravity, and that he can also change such laws of nature, and that such laws are only real with him in it, and therefore he is the law.

The immortal test of the New Society is the same since it is a body of truth and good and this being its sole basis, governs man — not the other way around. Three things are therefore uncontestable facts about the New Society: (1) that the New Society is not those who framed it; (2) the governing value of the New Society cannot be altered by anyone even those who framed it (no one can change the truth and declare corruption good and purity bad); (3) that no one is exempted from it, not even those who framed it.

If President Marcos says YES to this letter he is therefore in effect declaring and putting himself, his family, and their interests under the law in the New Society and is therefore accountable to such laws and ideals—just like all citizens of the Philippines. He will convey this answer by doing the following: President Marcos will order the reprint of this letter one week after this letter appears in the New York Times or exactly on October 12, 1976. (President Marcos and all the Philippine Government instrumentalities in the Philippines and abroad will receive a copy of his letter at the same time.) The reprint will appear in all the daily newspapers in the Philippines but no less than the Bulletin Today, The Times Journal, Daily Express.

The reprint will be in full, unabridged, errorless, and occupying the whole page of the back page of the main sections of the Philippine newspapers. Thereafter all these exact requirements of reprinting this letter will be repeated again every first Monday of each month from November, 1976 to September, 1977 inclusive.

If President Marcos declares himself above the law in the New Society, he will then say NO, and this will be taken as such if any of the following conditions exist: (1) anything more than or anything less than the exact requirements of a "yes" reply as provided by this letter; (2) any form of translation or commentary about this letter using the media or the public information system in the Philippines.

The terms for a reply to the question is not and must not be negotiable. After 42 million Filipinos have invested in Martial Law for four years, the exacting requirements of this letter for a YES or a NO reply from President Marcos are indeed insignificant—and quite necessary to remove any doubt in the people's mind how President Marcos classifies himself in the New Society.

No system of government, type of constitution, variation of any ideology will work without a morality framework like the New Society. The basic approach of President Marcos in attempting to first give guarantee to certain pre-conditions (purity, discipline) of nationhood explains the New Society well and certainly justifies Martial Law. Martial Law is a tool and a price of a necessary reconstruction government that consolidates the nation first prior to any political alternative which is another issue and is not the concern of this letter.

The issue raised by this letter is more fundamental. The issue now is not political methodology or political alternatives but simple moral accountability which is undisputable. This is accountability of the New Society and President Marcos' accountability to it. The question had been asked of President Marcos and he will surely answer this question one way or another.

The Filipino nation must answer the question too whether it has what it takes to pay for the first step to serious nationhood. The first step is to verify or invalidate the existence of the New Society by attempting to seriously practice it. One cannot condemn the New Society (and blame President Marcos) without first attempting to practice it seriously.

Regardless of the reply of President Marcos, the supreme duty of every Filipino citizen today comes in two parts: First, To practice the New Society and therefore be a part of it. This is to be pure (to have integrity and be without corruption), and to be disciplined. Second, After being a member of the New Society to purify, prosecute, purge all those who are not part of the New Society—bar none. In this act one must demand the use of the whole gamut of law and power under the New Society including but not limited to Martial Law.

There are two steps in this citizen act, the second one is the minimum effort. First Citizen Action: To join all New Society organizations like Barangays, Sanggunians, Mabuhay Ang Filipino Movement, the Military, etc. and purifying them by first setting examples and then by actual crusade and prosecution of corruption and ineptitude.

The Second Citizen Action is a minimum act expected of every citizen, lest they do not deserve the citizenships they are now verifying: Every first Monday of each month (from November, 1976 to September, 1977 inclusive) you will vote for or against what you see is happening in the country. Naturally there are things you like and do not like and you must therefore determine your net vote. If your vote is positive or approval, you will work at least one hour overtime for that month and donate your one hour's wage to the government.

If your vote is negative or disapproval, you will stay home and abstain from going to your school or office. You will write your reasons why your vote is negative in a form of a letter to President Marcos. You will give suggestions for solutions if you have any. This non-work-school day will of course be made up by you the following Saturday or some other time. If you are questioned by your school, employment or any authority, give them your letter to President Marcos. Otherwise if there are no questions, mail the letter to President Marcos in order to help him know the real conditions in our country for appropriate solution.

You must exercise fairness in your judgement and if possible conduct a bit of research before you come to conclusions. For instance, you must understand the difficult and complex problems of an overpopulated, under-developed, non-industrial poor country like the Philippines. However, in matters concerning the New Society values, you must be uncompromising. You must protest vigorously against any form of corruption and ineptitude especially from public servants and demand immediate prosecution.

We must qualify this letter as to what it is and what it is not. (1) This letter starts and ends with this letter. It has nothing to do with any effort for or against President Marcos prior to this letter or after this letter. Any claim to this effect is a sure proof that such a claim is false. (2) The New Society must be the highest object of service but it cannot be served through ignorance. The citizens must know about this letter and each New Society supporter must pass at least 10 copies to 10 different Filipinos.

(3) This letter can only work if based on certain realities. The most important reality is that judgement of the past cannot be made by those who will support this letter. The letter calls for citizen action to purify the country from September 22, 1976 onwards. However no carry-over from the past should be accepted.

If the corruption for instance of a Mayor is coming from his vested interests and investments with opposing interests to public service, he must sell and dispose of such interests prior to the First Monday of November, 1976. If he does not do this, this is a carry-over of the past. He must put the proceeds of his vested interests in a bank where it has a neutral effect in relation to his duty, and a good effect to the national economy.

However if the Mayor remits the proceeds of the sale of the vested interests outside the Philippines where it will be had for the country's overall financial position, this is a carry-over effect and must be prosecuted under the New Society in the same manner as those crimes committed after September 21, 1976. With this qualification, the people will draw the sense of fairness and reality to what is now attainable under the New Society.

### Conclusion

To judge Martial Law assumes that the status of the New Society is established. If the New Society is invalidated by the acts of President Marcos, or by the failure of the Filipino people to practice the New Society, or by not having the vehicle for its practice (like the First Monday vote), then Martial Law has indeed no basis at all of being continued.

If on the other hand the New Society exists by at least being verified that citizen action is possible with the New Society, then Martial Law is indeed justified and its use not yet completed until the present reconstruction government had prepared the nation to choose an alternative government, ideology, or system.

We all strive to serve our country and the common good. This is a goal and a right belonging to everybody. It is the monopoly of no one. Those who share the same beliefs and methods in how to serve one's country are political allies. Those who do not share the same methodology (beliefs in types of governments, constitutions, ideologies, etc.) of serving are political adversaries and enemies.

Even armed revolutions are most of the time quarrels and disagreements on how to serve one's country. The methodology of serving the country and the common good are the only basis of true political conflicts and political unions.

The conflict is personal (no matter how large or small) when both sides have motives other than to serve the country and the common good. It is a moral conflict when one side of the confrontation is with the service to country and the common good as its motivation and the other side has reasons other than this. This is the case between robbers and policemen: between the mass of the country and a self-serving government; between the general public and simple pirates; between what is uncontestedly right and good and what is wrong.

It is plain to see that this letter cannot be part of a true political confrontation. This letter does not advocate for or against any political methodology. Its essence is pure; it is beyond political confrontations, but not from moral conflict. It calls for the New Society to be equally as real as the Martial Law it licenses to operate. It calls for purity, discipline, and dedication which are universal virtues ideal for any serious political methodology, and in fact are the declared pillars of the New Society.

The only parties in the Philippines today that will oppose this letter are those with something less than pure motives. These can be the following: (a) Political opponents of President Marcos who place more importance on their differences (political methodologies) with him rather than on the common ground of service to country and pursuit of the common good. It is likely that these particular interests think that the success and failure of the New Society is the success and failure of President Marcos. This is correct if President Marcos pays the price too of the immortal New Society.

Otherwise from here on it is not necessarily correct to assume that the success of the New Society is the success of President Marcos and vice versa. (b) Any bandit or pirate in the Philippines today who will realize sooner or later that there is only one interpretation of the New Society—and it can in fact prosecute him with all the powers in the land that are based on and licensed by the New Society.

### Message to President Marcos

You must agree that the qualified leader of the New Society must pay its price and set the example in our country. This is the first qualification of leadership in the New Society and there simply is no way to go around it.

With your Yes reply, Mr. President, there is no way for you not to lead a serious New Society and bring your government beyond suspicion in no time. With your No reply, you will be testing every conceivable logic, reason, courage and plain self-respect of millions of your countrymen. They will serve the New Society with you—or against you if you choose this moral conflict. Or they will simply leave our country and leave you everything but the elements of a nation. The prospects are not bright. The obvious sorry loser is the Philippines.

We urge you to say "Yes" to this letter Mr. President, and be the first to say "Oongananan." Sooner or later, whether initially in private or in public, your most notable generals and cabinet members down to the last clerk and soldier will say "Oongananan." Oongananan. That means there is only one immortal version of the New Society and we must all join the New Society and pay the price of its promise. The New Society is now irreversible.

With your noted courage Mr. President, you might seriously consider nominating the leader of the New Society who is therefore disposed to the first qualification for the leader of the New Society. This can be one or several of the New Society practitioners in your government who will likewise have the experience. This is of course if your answer is "No." It is the privilege and the duty of every Filipino citizen to nominate.

This letter nominates you to possess the 2nd, 3rd, 4th up to 10th qualifications which would refer to the many things required of a leader and the many things you are. Many of our countrymen will agree.

However, only you Mr. President can nominate yourself to be the correct and qualified leader for the New Society based on its unchangeable first qualification.

Finally, Mr. President, you have expressed your deepest concern that the people's true choice be reflected in the coming referendum (see headline of the Philippine Daily Express, September 29, 1976). We all know that what this letter asks of you is related to whether a true public opinion is possible or not when the true source of power in the country is not qualified to hold it. Right now, people will simply think that a vote against Martial Law is a vote against you and you have all the powers. Any argument to the contrary will be quite pretentious and without the experience of living in the Philippines the last four years.

At the very least, Mr. President, you must encourage circulation of this letter. If you are true to your wish for an honest public opinion about Martial Law, First of all, the implication of Martial Law must be qualified if the people are to correctly vote on it with their true sentiments. It must be clearly qualified that Martial Law or any crisis government option of the state is an instrument with specific uses and accountability which is in this case the New Society.

The use of such instrument as Martial Law and crisis government powers is limited to the direct and accountable goals of the New Society—and for no other use—lest such possible unlicensed use of powers are likewise violation of the New Society. It is therefore prosecutable by the same instrument. This will then clearly state that the immortal New Society is the true source of power representing the interests of the people. The public must know this without doubt, like the way the New Society is printed clearly in the currency they have been using for four years. Without this qualification and the assurance that its provision exists, no true public opinion is possible. The people must demand for the New Society and you must decide, Mr. President, whether you will resist them or lead them.

### Citizen's Committee For The New Society

J. De La Cruz—Director  
1121 E. Rodriguez  
Barrio Sto. Niño  
Makati, Rizal  
Philippines

Hotter 3 Billion  
use invest 10 minutes to understand this letter.  
could the Martial Law in the Philippines  
er four years of Martial Law, just before the  
F Convention in Manila, and the eve of Pres-  
of Marcos' moves for the world to regard his  
ernment and the Philippines synonymously,  
whole country, those for or against President  
rcos, put prime importance to the question of  
whether Martial Law should continue or be lifted.  
re are mountains of reasons why this question,  
t clarified, is impertinent, perhaps misleading.  
r years ago President Marcos declared Martial  
in the Philippines and ended its democratic  
of government. The reason given by Presi-  
Marcos was to reverse the "old society" of the  
ippines which was the old political system of a  
locked democracy with its uneducated mass  
power elite. The New Society was born.  
will dispute the ills of the "old society" in the  
ippines. There can be many things said about  
sifying an act like Martial Law but there is  
one central characteristic of the old society  
was the root source of its ills: corruption,  
pant corruption in all levels of life and in all  
s of government. Corruption as a way of life,  
her ills too numerous to mention were related  
s one way or the other.  
ally when Martial Law was declared to re-  
the old society, it had only one central theme  
ne central promise rolled into one word: pure-  
ty. The old society of the Philippines was nothing  
but corruption and ineptitude. The solution, the  
Society, is purity and discipline. We can  
ore take notes that cannot be disputed:  
The only justification and the only license  
under Martial Law is the New Society with its idealis-  
confusable framework — Purity and Disci-  
or.  
1. The New Society therefore is like the  
ting soul and conscience of the government,  
er government. No civilized government  
or ideology will accept corruption. The  
l Law government in the Philippines is a  
reconstruction government whose only jus-  
on and license is for weeding out corruption  
for anything else.  
If the Martial Law government is unable to  
do the reason why it was established, then it  
basis for its existence. The price (Martial  
to speak, is there but not the goods (New  
for all).  
verse is true if the New Society exists and  
re Martial Law is valid. The New Society  
f it is in fact delivered or its vehicle for  
y is there beyond doubt.  
wo conditions surely verifying the existence  
of the New Society is as undeniable to the experi-  
enced 42 million Filipinos as their experience of  
Martial Law is. Let us check these two conditions  
on the people:  
e main provision of the New Society in fact  
is: Purity. That means, in your experience,  
is corruption weeded out or do you feel at least  
your government is beyond suspicion and  
before on its way?  
Is the vehicle for the delivery of the New  
Society there? Do the citizens feel that exactly  
the same powers that President Marcos used to  
reverse Martial Law are there for them to serve  
the New Society? More specifically, does any  
n in the Philippines today who is part of the  
New Society by practice (purity and disci-  
pline) have all the same powers available  
to President Marcos when the citizen acts to  
reverse and purge those that are not part of the  
New Society?  
The essence of the New Society is the issue: Purity.  
Do not forget that the "old society" was the reason  
for reversing the New Society and declaring  
Martial Law (which is merely a tool, not an issue).  
One can debate these two conditions that  
verify the existence of the New Society, but  
realistic to accept the minimum satisfac-  
tory conditions as a proof that the New  
Society exists. This minimum test is whether  
the New Society is available to the citizens at least as a  
way to work on to achieve the New Society.  
This is a condition that if proven negative  
locally invalidates the New Society since  
the right of citizen action to test the justifica-  
tion of government is not available.  
The minimum test can come in a form of a ques-  
tion: President Marcos must confirm or  
deny to the citizen who practices the New Society  
(purity and discipline) as the first step, and who then  
would to purify and purge those who do not  
the New Society (corruption, ineptitude)  
as the second step, have with this citizen the iden-  
tity (Martial Law, etc.) that President  
Marcos used (and is using) when he declared Mar-  
tial Law and set the nation for the New Society?  
Is it available to the rulers available to the  
same common goals? Is the New Society  
for government and for citizen action?  
The same powers for the same objec-  
tives pursued by all—against all that are  
not the New Society? If this is so, and the answer is  
in the New Society exists. If this is not the  
answer is NO, then the New Society is not  
and for four years the Martial Law  
is used without accountability to the rea-  
son it was declared, and therefore without  
whatsoever.







turers Hanover Trust Co.—Amounts Due on Deposit Continued

100 St. E. 17th St. ... Niederlander, Henry J. ... 100 St. E. 17th St. ... Niederlander, Henry J. ... 100 St. E. 17th St. ... Niederlander, Henry J. ...

AMOUNTS HELD OR OWING FOR THE PAYMENT OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS OR CERTIFIED CHECKS

A.J. Harkness Ltd. ... Arrow Auto Service Station, 710 ... Arrow Auto Service Station, 710 ... Arrow Auto Service Station, 710 ... Arrow Auto Service Station, 710 ...







# ing of Miranda Ruling at Issue Case Before High Court Today

## ey General of Iowa Seeking to Overturn Curb Confessions in Appeal on Girl's Murder

By LESLEY OELSNER  
Special to The New York Times

TON, Oct. 3—Every murder  
Pamela Powers's was espe-  
sists Eve 1968. Pamela was  
and her mother were at the  
Des Moines, watching her  
yets in a wrestling match.  
to find a restroom to wash  
she could eat some candy.  
to the restroom, she was

sexually molested. Her body  
to a culvert along a rural  
nibbled at it.

parent killer, the man con-  
murder, now has a chance  
part because of what the  
eral of Iowa, the state  
jiling occurred, calls the  
quirements of the Supreme  
Miranda decision on the ad-  
confessions, the decision  
is the symbol of the War-

ing Day of Term  
Court will hear arguments  
of Pamela Powers's alleged  
Anthony Williams, tomor-  
on the opening day of its

of the arguments will be  
hether the Supreme Court  
out or strictly limit the

it serious challenge to date  
a ruling. The Court, which  
ken form as the Burger  
pected to overrule, flatly  
the Warren Court symbol

it is so symbolic, and be-  
sides feel it unnecessary.  
rger Court has already  
iranda decision somewhat,  
stices reach the Miranda

case—it is possible they  
se there are other issues  
considered likely by many  
that they will further re-  
rephase substantially.

ney General, Richard C.  
at the case to the Supreme  
Federal District Court  
Williams's conviction on the  
rights under Miranda and  
had been violated, and a  
court affirmed the Dis-

asking the Court to over-  
in his brief, speaking of  
ing that illegally obtained  
excluded from the trial.  
in the hearing ask this  
the situation and give  
hasis to rights and a little

New Jersey and 19 other  
th the National District  
ocation and a citizens  
erians for a hearing in  
c, have joined in a sec-  
the-court brief to the  
ng that the rationale of  
restrictive" and "should  
a favor of a more flexible

za Files Brief  
ed its own friend-of-the-  
ending that the Miranda  
ite" to the Williams case.  
ourt finds it is applicable,  
sider" Miranda.  
decision states that the  
y not use, as evidence,  
e by a defendant "stemo-  
dial interrogation of the  
mess the prosecution  
that procedural "safe-  
ollowed that were effec-  
essure the defendant's in-  
ent" protection against  
to incriminate himself—  
to assure that a confes-  
sion, rather than coerced.

ing of Federal Courts  
In the car, Mr. Williams told the officers  
several times that he would tell the full  
story after he had consulted with Mr.  
McKnight in Des Moines. Mr. Learning,  
however, in what he later testified was  
an attempt to get information before the  
defendant's meeting with his lawyer,  
began a discussion—with statements,  
rather than questions—regarding such  
matters as the importance of finding the  
girl's body so she could have a Christian  
burial. He knew the defendant was a  
former mental patient and very religious.  
Eventually, after riding a distance, Mr.  
Williams directed the officers to the body.

The Federal courts found the discussion  
to be interrogation, and found Mr. Wil-  
liams had been denied his right to coun-  
sel, and that he had not voluntarily  
waived his rights.

The state defends the use of the  
"psychological" system of questioning, or  
as its brief puts it, of "trickery and de-  
ceit," saying: "What is really wrong with  
tricking a man into telling the truth? That  
is one of the goals of a good Perry Maso-  
n-type cross-examination."

It contends also that the Miranda decision  
has posed grave problems for law  
enforcement, saying, "Let's take the  
handicuffs off the police."  
Mr. Williams's brief in response, by  
Robert Sartz of the University of Iowa  
College of Law, vigorously disagrees on  
the impact of Miranda, contending that  
it has not hamstrung the police. He also  
contends that the question of overruling  
Miranda need not be reached at all.

Mr. Williams telephoned his attorney  
in Des Moines, Henry T. McKnight, from  
Rock Island on Dec. 28. Mr. McKnight  
advised Mr. Williams to turn himself in  
to the police at Davenport, nearby. Mr.  
Williams did so, and was given his Miran-  
da warnings there. He was given the  
warnings again at his arraignment, by  
a judge.

Mr. McKnight, meanwhile, had gone to  
the Des Moines police to discuss the sur-  
render and the transfer of the defendant  
to Des Moines. In the presence of the  
police, he had a second phone conversa-  
tion with Mr. Williams, and advised him  
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consulted a lawyer there, who advised  
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gave Mr. Williams the Miranda warnings  
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n-type cross-examination."

The Court in the Miranda case said  
that unless other fully effective means  
were devised, the required safeguards  
would be giving the defendant what have  
come to be known as the "Miranda warn-  
ings": That he has a right to remain sil-  
ent; that anything he says may be used  
against him, and that he has a right to  
have a lawyer present—and that if he  
cannot afford a lawyer, one will be ap-  
pointed for him.

The Court said that while a defendant  
may waive these rights, if the defendant  
indicates at any time before or during  
questioning that he wishes to remain sil-  
ent, "the interrogation must cease."

Although there is dispute on some as-  
pects, what happened in the Pamela  
Powers case, according to the findings  
of the Federal District Court, is this:  
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Joining hands at a "pig-pickin'" barbecue Saturday at the farm of Senator Herman Talmadge in Lovejoy, Ga., were, from left, Representative Lindy Boggs of Louisiana, Rosalynn Carter, Joan Mondale and Mrs. Talmadge.

# For Carter Ladies, a 'Pig-Pickin', in Georgia

By WAYNE KING  
Special to The New York Times

LOVEJOY, Ga., Oct. 2—About 200  
Southern women and their gentlemen  
attended a "pig-pickin'" or pork bar-  
becue, at the old plantation farm of  
Senator and Mrs. Herman Talmadge  
here today to emphasize the role of  
women in the Presidential campaign of  
Jimmy Carter.

Cooked Lufkinfelder, national coordina-  
tor of the 51.3 Percent Committee, the  
women's effort to elect Mr. Carter and  
his running mate, Senator Walter F.  
Mondale, said: "It is our intention to  
have the women swing the vote  
throughout the country."

There were a few gentle digs at the  
menfolk. Representative Lindy Boggs  
of Louisiana, mistress of ceremonies,  
welcomed the women and told them  
she was "glad you brought your lovely,  
attractive, helpful, efficient husbands."  
But the affair was generally an mili-  
tantly feminist as a Tupperware party.

Mrs. Boggs observed that Joan Mon-  
dale, one of the speakers, was "learn-  
ing to cook grits, and learning how  
to like it." And the guest of honor,  
Rosalynn Carter, said apologetically  
that "Lindy looks so good and I look  
like the end of a week of hard cam-  
paigning."

One Lone Pickup Truck  
The crowd of about 400, paying  
\$51.30 a couple, was described as "the  
station wagon set" by an Atlanta re-  
porter. And indeed, there was but one  
lone pickup truck on the 2,500-acre  
Talmadge farm, among the Oldsmo-  
biles, Lincolns and a pair of Rolls-  
Royces.

But there was no mistaking that the  
affair was as Southern as the crepe myr-

## Barbecue Attractions at Talmadge Farm Include Pork and Peanuts

ties and pecan trees that line the rolling  
estate. The guests ate seven pigs  
cooked over an open pit of charred  
oak; 42 gallons of Brunswick stew,  
stirred in an old iron washpot with  
a pick handle; eight gallons of water-  
melon rind pickles; another eight of  
mixed sweet pickles; 40 pounds of cole  
slaw and 600 slabs of cornbread.

They also ate 20 gallons of grits,  
served up at a stand promoting "Fritz's  
Grits," a reference to Senator Mondale's  
nickname.

Lemonade was served at another  
stand that advertised "Amy's Lemon-  
ade," an allusion to the entrepreneurial  
efforts of the Carters' 8-year-old  
daughter.

Peanuts were everywhere.  
"I'm Nuts About Jimmy"  
On the wide porch of the white-  
columbed plantation house, the "51.3  
percent boutique" hawked Carter and  
Mondale lapel buttons and Carter T-  
shirts that featured the candidate  
standing barefoot in a pile of peanuts,  
overalls, straw-hatted, a piece of  
grass in his mouth.

There were also gold-plated peanut  
pendants saying, "I'm nuts about  
Jimmy," real peanuts on a chain, a  
"peanut pillow" stitched up from a  
five-pound peanut sack and big buttons  
depicting Mr. Carter as a giant goober  
with a big grin, and the inscription,  
"The Grin Will Win." There were pea-  
nut plants on the bandstand, and a few  
women wore peanuts in their hair.

# 8-Volume Record of Hearings That Were Never Held Is Published, With Full Quotations, by Senate Panel

By HAROLD M. SCHEMCK JR.  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—A Senate ap-  
propriations subcommittee has pub-  
lished a voluminous record, complete  
with remarks by senators and wit-  
nesses, of 12 days of hearings that  
were never held.

The phantom sessions were part of  
24 days of hearings scheduled for Janu-  
ary, February and March on the bud-  
gets for the fiscal year 1977 for the De-  
partments of Labor and Health, Educa-  
tion and Welfare and related agencies.  
A \$36.1 billion appropriations bill  
covering these budgets was passed  
Thursday over the President's veto and  
became law.

It is common practice on Capitol Hill  
for written statements to be inserted,  
as if they had been spoken, in the  
Congressional Record and in transcripts  
of hearings. But sessions which have  
followed Congress closely for years  
could not remember another time when  
the record of a whole set of hearings  
had been faked.

The hearings that exist only on the  
record had been canceled because of  
the press of time and, in some cases,  
because Government agencies failed to  
produce all of the written testimony  
and data requested.

A chronology prepared by the Sub-  
committee on Labor, Health, Education,  
and Welfare of the Senate Appropria-  
tions Committee showed approximat-  
ely 12 days of "five" hearings that did  
take place and 12 days that were only  
on the record. In some cases part of  
one day was "five" and part "record."

Chatty Welcoming Remarks  
When the eight volumes of hearing  
records, totaling more than 4,500 pages  
were printed, however, hearings that  
had been canceled appeared to be just  
as "five" as the others. There was no  
way to distinguish between them.

Records of the canceled hearings  
were complete with the numbers of the  
rooms in which they ostensibly were  
held, commencement and adjournment  
times and chatty welcoming remarks  
by the presiding senators.

For example, the record of the can-  
celed hearing on the \$2 billion budget  
of the National Institutes of Health,  
states that it began at 10 A.M. Tuesday,  
Feb. 3 in room 1222 of the Everett  
McKinley Dirksen Office building with  
Senator Warren G. Magnuson, Demo-  
crat of Washington, presiding and  
Senators Edward W. Brooke, Republi-  
can of Massachusetts, and Richard S.  
Schweiker, Republican of Pennsylvania,  
present.

The record quotes Senator Magnuson  
as saying: "The subcommittee will  
come to order. Dr. Donald Fredrickson,  
the new director of the National Insti-  
tutes of Health, is with us today—as  
are all of the institute and program  
directors."

In fact, not one of them was present,  
not even the chairman and his subcom-  
mittee colleagues. What was printed  
in the record was simply the texts of  
remarks and testimony prepared in ad-  
vance for the event.

In a hearing listed in the printed  
record as having occurred later that  
week, the air of verisimilitude was  
heightened by the concluding state-

ment: "Whereupon, at 4:10 P.M. Thurs-  
day, Feb. 5, the subcommittee was re-  
cessed."

The staff chronology listed no live  
hearings on Feb. 5, but three "record"  
hearings—those covering the Alcohol,  
Drug Abuse and Mental Health Admi-  
nistration, the National Institute of Men-  
tal Health and the Health Resources  
Administration.

In answer to a query a few days  
ago, Senator Magnuson said that he  
and his colleagues did not know until  
they saw the printed volumes how the  
hearing record had been edited. He said  
the record totaled more than 4,500  
pages and had to be sent to the printer  
on a particularly tight deadline.

Looking for New Jobs  
The Senator described the editing as  
"an inexcusable mistake made by a  
staff member." He said that it would  
not happen again and that the person  
or persons responsible would be look-  
ing for new jobs.

"We just assumed the staff would  
send it down [to the printer] the way it  
should be sent down," said Senator  
Magnuson.

Harley M. Dirks, chief of the subcom-  
mittee professional staff, said that the  
normal procedure for hearings was to  
obtain testimony and supporting data  
in written form from witnesses before  
a session as well as prepared state-

# Colorado Officials Debate Access To Canyon Devastated by Flood

Special to The New York Times

DENVER, Oct. 3—Working crews are still  
clearing debris and finding bodies buried  
in the mud and rubble from a flash flood  
on July 31 that claimed 139 lives and  
caused more than \$30 million in damage  
to private property, public works and  
agricultural land in the scenic Big Thomp-  
son River canyon.

Major problems remain, however—  
whether access should be allowed to the  
canyon, particularly for residents whose  
homes were swept away by the water,  
and whether the main highway, U.S. 34,  
should be rebuilt along its original route.

The canyon, about 70 miles northwest  
of Denver, was once a prime tourist at-  
traction, but the flood has severely lim-  
ited tourism.

City Manager Don Hataway of Love-  
land, who has helped supervise the clean-  
up, said work in the canyon should be  
finished next week. "By next spring, all  
will seem as it was," Mr. Hataway said. "We  
are quite pleased with the job."

Cost Was \$1 Million  
The cost of debris removal was \$1  
million, according to the United States  
Army Corps of Engineers, which super-  
vising the work and hiring private con-  
struction companies. The confirmed  
death toll is 139, with 138 bodies identi-  
fied. Six names were on the missing list.

Eighteen names were on a list of  
persons known to have been in Colorado  
at the time and are still missing but  
have not been traced definitely to that  
canyon on July 31.

ments from the senators. This, together  
with the stenographic transcript of the  
hearing itself, is then sent to the print-  
er. Mr. Dirks said he did not know  
why such fictitious items as adjourn-  
ment times were inserted.

Procedural Changes  
In a memorandum sent June 30 to  
the senators on the subcommittee, Mr.  
Dirks said that several changes in the  
hearing procedures had been made this  
year to meet the tight deadlines and  
"still have a good, meaningful hearing  
record."

"I believe these changes produced  
as good a hearing record as we have  
obtained in many years," he said in  
the memorandum. "It also allowed the  
eight-volume record to be printed and  
available to members and their staffs  
well before the subcommittee markup,  
which has seldom been done in recent  
years. Answers to questions submitted  
by senators and their staffs were,  
therefore, available for use in the sub-  
committee's deliberations. More often  
than not, agency responses to questions  
submitted in writing were better  
thought out and more responsive than  
the short verbal responses frequently  
given in live testimony."

In answer to a question, Mr. Dirks  
said that the editing would be done  
differently next year.

The American Red Cross has estimated  
that 322 houses were swept away, leav-  
ing only traces of foundations. The Red  
Cross also reported that 121 more houses  
were damaged, some severely; 96 mobile  
homes were washed away and 15 severely  
damaged, and 52 small businesses,  
such as motels and restaurants, were  
destroyed.

The flash flood roared down the nar-  
row canyon after more than 10 inches  
of rain fell in some areas within a few  
hours. A wall of water took hundreds of  
people by surprise that Saturday night.  
Many were still clinging to the canyon  
walls the next morning.

What the Water Did  
The flood stripped bark from trees 15  
feet above ground in some places; huge  
boulders were moved; cars were twisted  
around tree trunks and bodies were  
buried in the rubble. Gov. Richard D.  
Lamm appointed a Big Thompson Advi-  
sory Committee after the flood. The com-



# To East and West German Writers 'Freedom' Is a Relative Condition

By HERBERT MITGANG

WEST BERLIN—On Unter den Linden in East Berlin, the book stores are promoting Flaubert's "Madame Bovary," Arnold Zweig's "Sergeant Grisha," most but not all of the works of Bertolt Brecht (the exception is a pro-American memoir), and contemporary novels living in East Germany. On the Kurturbundstrasse in West Berlin, the bookstores are up to Saul Bellow's latest novel, "Humboldt's Gift," in English or German.

A stroll along the main streets of Berlin's two Germanys is a return to the past of the city's tawdry 20's and wartime 40's. In West Berlin, prosperity has replaced originality, and the symbol of cross-cultural enlightenment is the plastic spoon at the popular American hamburger chain here. In East Berlin, people are still lining up for ordinary consumer items in the shadow of monuments celebrating the city's Soviet Liberators.

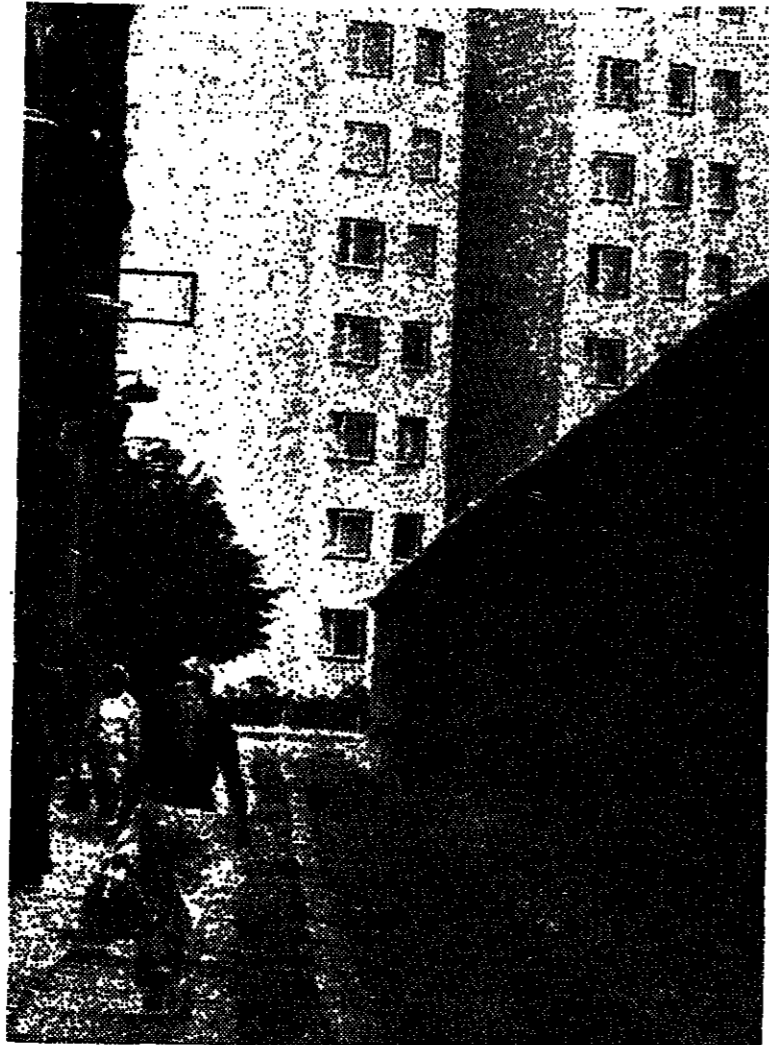
The omnipresent Berlin Wall, which is now being reinforced with prestressed concrete, is a no-exit sign for East Germans and more a literary dividing line that encircles books with barbed wire and forbids free passage in the realm of ideas.

**'A Piece of Grit'**  
Speaking in Germany several years ago, Graham Greene observed that the duty writers owe society is to be "a piece of grit in the state machinery." Crossing Checkpoint Charlie in both directions, an American can encounter surprisingly frank talk about the machinery of bureaucracy and the occasional efforts to throw a book over the wall. But little grit.

Günter Grass, author of "The Tin Drum," "The Dog Years" and other novels, lives in West Berlin. He is a Social Democrat, although highly critical of the shortcomings of the Bonn Government. He has never been published in East Germany. He and Heinrich Böll, a Nobel Laureate in Literature, are considered West Germany's foremost writers—"The wall by now is not just a symbol but a reality," he says. "We have all learned to live with it. In the last four years, I've been able to visit friends on the other side. But I would not want to live there for a simple reason: I couldn't be published."

**Alternative Is Needed**  
Mr. Grass believes that freedom in the West is relative even though there is no censorship. He compares West Germany's limitations to those of the United States, which he calls a rich country with "millions of underdogs" who lack economic equality.

"The East is a closed society," he says, "but that should not blind us to our own shortcomings. What we need is an alternative without the influences of either Washington or Moscow. I think that



West Berliners walk near the wall. How much influence can books have on events?

books in the long run can have an influence on events. In addition to writing, I try to be active—in our writers union and in elections—and to be someone between the politicians and the people."

Mr. Grass is completing a large novel that has as its theme the story of nutrition from Neolithic times to the present. Most of its characters are women. It will come out in Europe and the United States—but not in East Germany—next year.

Two writers from East Berlin—both of whom, with permission, have been published in West Germany—described how it is to function as novelists and poets on the other side of the wall.

Jurek Becker spent his early years in the Lodz ghetto and Polish concentration camps. His novel, "Jacob the Liar," has been published in the United States and is considered an example of Holocaust literature. He is an active member of the Communist Party and the writers union—and a believer in the need for the wall. I

didn't build the wall, I've never shot anyone there. I have spoken against it, and I would prefer if children played on it," he said. "But I think it is necessary because our party needs the people here to carry forth the experiment of governing a new society. Once we build that society well, we won't need the wall."

**Prefers East Germany**  
Mr. Becker prefers East Germany to his native Poland because writers are better recognized and it is, in his view, the one country, East or West, without anti-Semitism. I have very sensitive antennae on that subject," he says, though he considers himself an atheist.

But because writers are so important in the Communist state, he says, "they are examined to their fingertips." At the same time, he has privileges not generally available, including tax benefits, medical and disability rights, and the right to travel and be published in the West.

Under the existing system, manuscripts are brought to any of the publishing houses in East Germany. These houses can accept or reject. The Government gives its approval to the publisher and, significantly, assigns a quantity of paper to each publishing house. The copyright is usually held by the publisher.

"I find it O.K. for books and plays to be censored if they are anti-Socialist," Mr. Becker says. "Of course, in some cases I think it is the Government that is being anti-Socialist. But don't forget: In West Germany, you have another kind of censorship—the publisher will only put out a book that will make money."

Mr. Becker believes in both the literature and life in East Germany but adds, "The slogan of our society is 'dictatorship of the proletariat.' You can't forget one word in that phrase."

**Literary Influences**  
Günter Kunert, poet and novelist, also lives in East Berlin. He is in the writers union and the Communist Party but is not active in either one. "I am only active in writing," he says. "He offered no comment about the wall. But he said that he joined the party after the war because it resisted Hitler most strongly. He prefers living in East Germany because "I am a kind of born anti-Fascist and, also, relations between people are better in the East—life is made up of people, not material things."

As a poet, Mr. Kunert is less interested in political affairs than in literary influences. "My spiritual fathers were Carl Sandburg and Edgar Lee Masters," he says. "They came from the people and wrote about people."

Although the Berlin wall has sensitized writers in the East and West, publishers in Germany are always wary that their freedom can be limited by Government fiat. It has happened before.

**Threat to Freedom**  
The newest threat to freedom in West Germany is a revised section of the penal code, called 88a, that was approved a few weeks ago. It is designed to prevent the publication and sale of books that provoke violence and encourage acts of terror and crime. German writers and publishers believe that, if the courts encourage the police to seize books because of their alleged provocation, everything from detective stories to historical works could be banned. It has occurred already in one case, now under appeal.

A book titled "Haymarket," about the riots in the last century in the United States, was confiscated by the police in Landshut, Bavaria. The excuse was that a description of the historical event might inspire terrorists in West Germany almost a century later. If this reasoning prevails, publishers here feel, it could mean a re-fueling of the book-burning mentality in the Third Reich.

## 'Alex and Gypsy,' Sutton Film With Lemmon, Misses Mark

ALEX AND THE GYPSY, directed by John Gurov, written by Lawrence B. Marcus, based on the novel "The Ballad of Alex" by Stanley Elkin, produced by Richard Sheppard, director of photography, Bill Bower; music by Henry Mancini; editor, Zora Campbell. Released by 20th-Century-Fox. At the Sutton Theatre. Running time: 99 minutes. This film has been rated R.

**By RICHARD EDER**  
Genevieve Bujold is standing in the garden, dressed in a red nightgown. She is looking fiercely at the moon and saying: "Jowl, jowl."

Why is she saying that? Because, in the new movie, "Alex and the Gypsy," which opened yesterday at the Sutton Theatre, she plays a gypsy. And "jowl, jowl," we are told, is what gypsies say when they want to get pregnant.

It is a small point, but it is a fair sample of the kind of ludicrousness that repeatedly overtakes "Alex," a movie that works away at being wonderful, funny and romantic. Once in a while it succeeds, but more often it is like the star English pupil in a Borneo grammar school reciting the witches' lines from "Macbeth." The sounds are there, more or less, but the emphases are wildly off.

"Alex" is about a bail bondsman, a man who puts up surety that people facing a trial will show up for it, and protects his risk by keeping a close watch on them. Alex, played by Jack Lemmon, is a crabby, cynical man whose pride in his peculiar work is masked by a flood of black humor.

Alex's carefully controlled life was knocked askew just once, Maritza, running away from her arranged gypsy wedding, attached herself to him. Her unreserved and enthusiastic passion fountained on his craggyness, and she walked out. When the movie opens, Maritza is back, this time awaiting sentencing for stabbing her thuggish husband.

She begs Alex to bail her out for the four days before sentencing; gypsies die in jail, she tells him. He hesitates, then puts up the bail. The balance of the movie is devoted to the four days they spend together. He is a watchdog gradually defanged by love; she, the defanger, turns the watchdog into something like a racing whippet.

Except for an awkward use of flashbacks showing the earlier relationship of Alex and Maritza, the film is well constructed and well paced. There are some lovely details: for example, Alex's disenchanted grilling of a potential



Genevieve Bujold. Why does she say "jowl?"

customer, a horrendous young maniac arrested for setting fire to someone who annoyed him. "Arson," Alex decides. "That's a ballable offense."

The central relationship, the dismantling of a sour principle of order by black-haired, black-eyed Life Force, is hardly a novelty, but it has possibilities and sometimes it is touching.

But neither of the principals brings it off. Miss Bujold is a good actress if she has a compelling energy on the screen. But she is quite wrong in the part. It's not merely her catered accent as "jowl, jowl" and an erratic diction of the definite article were enough to establish the gypsy. More seriously, her tumultuousness is only flamboyance. It lacks the stolidity, the reserve that is essential to any representation of gypsy passion. She comes close to resembling the American tourist shown dancing Flamenco in sherry ads, her arms raised a fatal 3 inches too high.

Jack Lemmon, scruffy, tough and vulnerable, has a role that is modeled on a Sam Spade or a Philip Marlowe. The object is to be a Noble Wreck. But Mr. Lemmon lacks the assurance, the self-denial for wrecked nobility. He keeps letting the shmel in, and the tension out. There is an essential difference between irony and clowning, but Mr. Lemmon doesn't manage it.

### Events Today

#### Music

MAURICE HINSON, piano, Lincoln Center Library-Hinshaw, 4 p.m.

#### Dance

EMILY FRANKEL AND JOHN CULLUM, Alvin Theatre, "Kings," 8 p.m.

THEATRE "KINGS," Alvin Theatre, 800 St. La. Theatre, 8 p.m.

#### Cabaret

DAINGERFIELD'S, Jack Carter, comedian-singer, MAJESTIC'S BUM STEER, Rudy Lowe, singer-pianist, GRAND FIVALE, Yvette D'Esas, GALLIOTTI, Sunny Crocchola and Kasey Ellis, singers.

He was brilliant in "The Days of Wine and Roses." He won an Academy Award for "Save the Tiger." Now Jack Lemmon teams with one of today's most arrestingly beautiful stars in a unique and compelling story.

**JACK LEMMON** **GENEVIEVE BUJOLD**

**ALEX & THE GYPSY**

A RICHARD SHEPPARD-JOHN HORTY PRODUCTION  
Produced by RICHARD SHEPPARD  
Directed by JOHN HORTY - Screenplay by LAWRENCE B. MARCUS  
Based upon the Novel "THE BALLAD OF ALEX" by STANLEY ELKIN  
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**WORLD PREMIERE NOW**

57th and 3rd Ave. **SUTTON** PL 9-6471  
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THEATRE	SHOWING	THEATRE	SHOWING
AMERICAN	THE POM GIRLS	AMERICAN	THE POM GIRLS
AMERICAN	THE POM GIRLS	AMERICAN	THE POM GIRLS
AMERICAN	THE POM GIRLS	AMERICAN	THE POM GIRLS

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**"BURNT OFFERINGS"**

Red Carpet Theatres

THEATRE	SHOWING	THEATRE	SHOWING
AMERICAN	AN ICE BATH OF TERROR	AMERICAN	AN ICE BATH OF TERROR
AMERICAN	AN ICE BATH OF TERROR	AMERICAN	AN ICE BATH OF TERROR
AMERICAN	AN ICE BATH OF TERROR	AMERICAN	AN ICE BATH OF TERROR

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Produced and Directed by JONAS MIDDLETON  
A Quality Adult Film  
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Starring MARTY FELDMAN

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THEATRE	SHOWING	THEATRE	SHOWING
AMERICAN	2nd BIG WEEK	AMERICAN	2nd BIG WEEK
AMERICAN	2nd BIG WEEK	AMERICAN	2nd BIG WEEK
AMERICAN	2nd BIG WEEK	AMERICAN	2nd BIG WEEK

**Kate**

Sylvia Scarlett  
12:30, 3:45, 7:10-15  
QUALITY STREET  
2-15, 2-30, 9:45  
REGENCY THEATRE  
101 W. Broadway

**THE HARDEST NIGHT**

HOLLYWOOD LIBERTY JEWEL

THE WORLD'S GREATEST STAGE AND SCREEN SHOW

**RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL**

"PAPER TIGER" SCORES - REX NEED

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**DAVID NIVEN** at his best

**"PAPER TIGER"**

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**"la fantasia du cirque"**

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Staged by John H. Jackson. Conductor by John H. Jackson.

DOORS OPEN TODAY 12:30 A.M. TICKETS: \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100  
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AMERICAN	DIAMONDS	AMERICAN	DIAMONDS
AMERICAN	DIAMONDS	AMERICAN	DIAMONDS

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**THE CLOCKMAKER**

Starring PHILIPPE NOIRET  
Directed by BERTRAND Tavernier  
Color - English Subtitles

**NEW YORKER**

**IDI AMIN DADA**

RKO 59th ST. THEATRE  
12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

5th ST. PLAYHOUSE  
2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

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ALL NEW FIRST SHOWS FEATURING

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MUSIC BY JIMMY HANCOCK

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JOHN WAYNE  
LAUREN BAILEY  
"THE SHOOTIST"

**"3 DAYS OF THE DOG"**

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**"A FIERY VOLCANIC FURIOUS SCORCHING THE HEAT"**

**"THE SCREEN OF A TALENTED MAN OF HOLD YOUR BREATH FROM FORTUNED HIGHLIGHTS"**

**That Lady from Rio**

**LIVE AT THE CAPE**

**BUSTIN' OUT**



### Utah Company Ends Visit

#### Company Presents Karen Steele's 'Synapse,' a Duet for Herself and Michael Kelly Bruce

By CLIVE BARNES

...tory of the Repertory... from Utah is fairly... with works by well-known... choreographers, such as Lar... the late José Limón, and... by members of its own... During the company's week-... of Music on Claremont... which ended this weekend... offered virtually all pro-... on Saturday it substituted... McKayle ballet in the sec-... for a duet called "Syn-... a company member, Karen

### Aldo Orchestra Combines Ives, Dvorak in 'Odd Couple' Program

By DONAL HENAHAN

...as ever, of the program... away from the everyday... erience, Michael Tilson... ght up with Dvorak and... at Carnegie Hall. The... of his Buffalo Philharmonic... selves to that odd couple... of the orchestra's three... cts this season, playing... the "Psalm 90" of Ives... "The American Flag."

### Freeman and Lowe Offer Unique Performances for Saxophones

...ry tenor saxophonists have... to draw on, from the two... tenor style represented by... kins and Lester Young... ore recent innovations of... and the late John Coltrane... ences were in evidence on... son when two tenor saxo-... rmed Chico Freeman was... at 1 P.M. with an all-star... and Frank Lowe... in Palace at 3 P.M. with... he put together in Cali-

### 62 Held in Tokyo-Airport Protest

NARITA, Japan, Oct. 3 (Reuters)—Sixty-two people, 10 of them women, were arrested today when thousands of demonstrators protesting against the opening of Tokyo's new international airport clashed with riot police. The airport, completed in 1973, has been delayed because of strong opposition by local farmers and their supporters.

### Man of Letters

The Archives of American Art, 41 East 85th Street (826-5722), is a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, a research center that has, on microfilm, the records, daybooks and diaries of American artists and those associated with them from the arts from the nation's early days to now. For the general public, it often has an exhibition of original documents, such as the one now on view Mondays through Fridays from

### Taylor Dancers Set A Season in Capital

#### Emergency Fund-Raising Effort Seeks to Prevent Disbanding of the Modern Troupe

By ANNA KISSELGOFF

The Paul Taylor Dance Company, which announced two weeks ago that it was "disbanding indefinitely" because of financial difficulties, has become the focus of an emergency fund-raising effort that includes the National Endowment for the Arts, Betty Ford, Joanne Woodward, a group of business executives and a Washington impresario. A special season has been scheduled to provide work for the internationally known modern dance troupe.

The one-week engagement at Washington's Lisner Auditorium Nov. 1-6 will open with a gala benefit at which Miss Woodward, the film actress who is also a member of the Taylor company's board, will appear with Paul Newman and other personalities. Mrs. Ford, who has underscored her interest in modern dance with similar appearances, "has sent her expression of support and will be honorary chairman," according to Robert Yesselman, the company manager, Patrick Hayes and Douglas Wheeler of the Washington Performing Arts Society, a non-profit impresario, will present the engagement.

### Music: Pianist Aldo Ciccolini Devotes His Recital to Schubert

By PETER G. DAVIS

When Aldo Ciccolini returned to the New York concert stage last season after an absence of 17 years, his program was drawn primarily from the French piano literature with which he has become identified through his many recordings, particularly the music of Erik Satie. Saturday night, Mr. Ciccolini was back again for a recital at the Grace Reiner Rogers Auditorium, but this time he devoted himself entirely to Schubert, the two sets of Impromptus and the composer's final Piano Sonata in B flat.

### Early Music Is Performed At Cathedral

By JOHN ROCKWELL

The second annual installment of medieval and Renaissance music called "In Praise of Early Music" at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday afternoon served three ostensible functions. It called attention to an upcoming series by providing samples of the work of each of the five participating groups in the series. It suggested that the cathedral is becoming the center for early music in New York. And it provided for a sampler of French and Flemish music from the medieval and Renaissance periods.

The five groups involved all owe a spiritual or actual debt to the late and lamented New York Pro Musica Antiqua, which really triggered the modern-day early-music revival in this country. In recent years that revival has lacked a focus, which St. John's might well provide. In addition to the Sunday afternoon series, which begins Nov. 28, there will be other series and, most likely, staged performances of the "Roman de Fauvel" in November and "The Play of Herod" and "The Play of Daniel" in January.

Medieval and Renaissance music from France and the Low Countries may seem a fairly tight focus, but that could hardly be the case in a concert with five groups offering an average of 15 minutes apiece. The category entails a chronological span of three centuries and a wider geographical range than one might guess—Flemish masters, the apex of European musical culture at the time, spread themselves to courts and monasteries all over the map.

### Music: Pianist Aldo Ciccolini Devotes His Recital to Schubert

When Aldo Ciccolini returned to the New York concert stage last season after an absence of 17 years, his program was drawn primarily from the French piano literature with which he has become identified through his many recordings, particularly the music of Erik Satie. Saturday night, Mr. Ciccolini was back again for a recital at the Grace Reiner Rogers Auditorium, but this time he devoted himself entirely to Schubert, the two sets of Impromptus and the composer's final Piano Sonata in B flat.

"Mastroianni and Trintignant are splendid... it's fun!"  
Bernard Drew  
Carnegie News-features

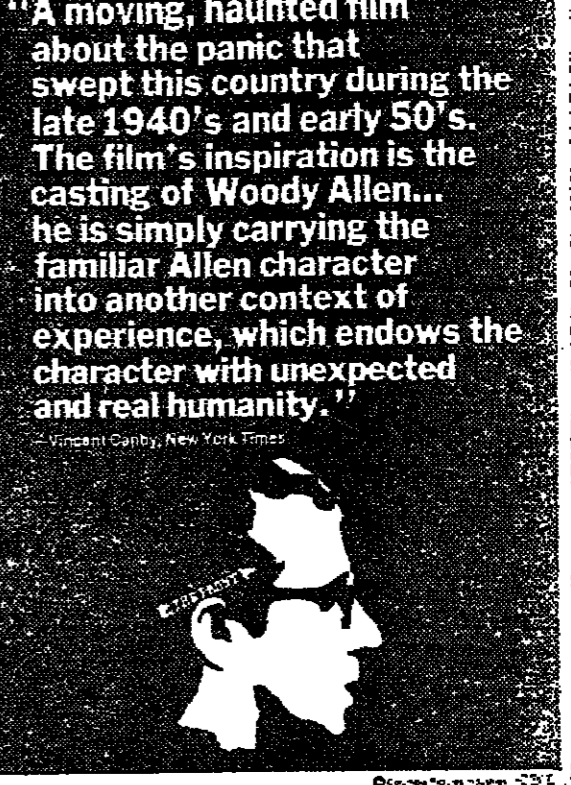
**sunday woman**

WALTER READ THEATRE  
58th St. Park & Lex. PL 5-6130  
12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

**Walter Read Theatres**

**THE FRONT**  
12, 13, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

In 1953 "The Front" could not have been made. Here's what you would have missed.



COLUMBIA PICTURES PRESENTS A MARTIN RITT JOCA REELINS-CHARLES H. JOFFE PRODUCTION  
**WOODY ALLEN AS "THE FRONT"**  
WITH ZERO MOSTEL HERSCHEL BERNARDI  
CO-STARRING MICHEL BERNARDI, MICHAEL MURPHY, ANDREA MARCONI  
WRITTEN BY WALTER BENJAMIN - EXECUTIVE PRODUCER CHARLES H. JOFFE  
PRODUCED & DIRECTED BY MARTIN RITT - A PERSKY-BRIGHT/DEVON FEATURE

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**RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL**  
STARTS THURSDAY  
The adventure of discovering the joy of being a woman.  
**Liza Minnelli - Ingrid Bergman**  
A Matter of Time  
ON THE GREAT STAGE  
**GEESHWIN OF CLASSIC JAZZ**  
Produced by John H. Jackson featuring The Rockettes, Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Will Twin

"AN ORIGINAL, A MAJOR WORK... LITTLING, MARVELOUSLY FUNNY, AND WISE RE-CREATION OF CHILDHOOD. A LABOR OF LOVE WITH SPLENDID VERVE."  
—Vincent Canby, New York Times

"TRUFFAUT HAS OUTDONE HIMSELF: IT RANKS AMONG HIS FINEST CREATIONS."  
—Martin Mitchell, Alter Dark

9th GREAT WEEK  
**EMBASSY 4th St.**  
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**ART**  
8th St. East of 5th Ave. GR3 704  
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—RICHARD EDER, N.Y. TIMES

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AN X-RATED MUSICAL COMEDY  
IN MANHATTAN  
GUILD'S VICTORIA  
10th St. East of 5th Ave. GR3 704  
10th St. East of 5th Ave. GR3 704  
10th St. East of 5th Ave. GR3 704

"ONE OF THE MOST INVENTIVE, UNUSUAL FILMS OF THE YEAR!"  
—Jeffrey Lyons, WPIX-TV

**Bugsy Malone**  
The Coronet  
12, 13, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

### GOING-OUT Guide

**NIGHT LIFE** The Ballroom, a restaurant at 458 West Broadway, south of Houston Street (473-9367), is one of SoHo's more popular after-dark entertainment places, with a clientele that includes luminaries of the art world and lesser lights who come to eat and look. Tonight at 10, onstage, David Summers, a 23-year-old singer-actor who has been associated with many of the shows written by Al Carmine, will do a program of song, pop tunes, new tunes and old tunes. There's a \$3 cover and a \$4 minimum.

Tomorrow, Craig Zadan is bringing to the Ballroom an eight-week series, with Broadway songwriters doing one-week stints and performing their own works. That's for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 P.M.; Fridays and Saturdays, 9:30 and 11:30 P.M. First up, starting tomorrow, is Sheldon Harnick ("Fiddler on the Roof," "She Loves Me," "The Rothschilds," "Rex," "Fiorello"). For these shows, there's a \$3 cover, \$4 minimum. Main courses range between \$3.50 and \$7.50.

**MAN OF LETTERS** The Archives of American Art, 41 East 85th Street (826-5722), is a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, a research center that has, on microfilm, the records, daybooks and diaries of American artists and those associated with them from the arts from the nation's early days to now. For the general public, it often has an exhibition of original documents, such as the one now on view Mondays through Fridays from

10 to 4:30 P.M. in a large ground-floor room.

This display consists of letters written to Dr. Fitzwilliam Sargent, the father of the artist John Singer Sargent. They were written to various members of the scattered family and contain references to the artist from the age of 4 until he was in his late 20's. In addition to these, the three display cases contain photographs of artist, father and others. Admission is free.

**READING** The public rarely gets to see a play start the journey from pen to flesh. This first step, or one of them, is the reading, the moment when the writer's words are translated from the written page to the actor's mouth. Some plays make it, many do not. Tonight at 8, you may go to hear a reading, an ambitious one with a cast of 15 at St. Clements Church, 423 West 46th Street (CI 6-7277).

The work is a play, "Gone for a Soldier," by Nicholas Biel. It's about a small South Carolina town that is occupied by black Union troops during the Civil War. The reading has been directed by Lynn Gordon, who has done the same for other works by Mr. Biel, who was a founding member of the New Dramatists Committee, set up to help new playwrights get analyses and readings for their efforts. Admission to tonight's reading is free.

For today's Entertainment Events listing, see page 16. For Sports Today, see page 23. RICHARD F. SHEPARD

**PER TIGER**  
**MA SYOSSET**  
**YOLDS GATOR**  
**WHITE LIGHTNING**  
**MONDAYS**  
**GENEVA**  
**AMIN DA**

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you never miss a thing you have The Time  
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WORLD PREMIERE TOMORROW  
Cine Lido  
12, 13, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

**2001 a space odyssey**  
UA Rivoli  
12, 13, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

**DOUBLE DIANA-MITE!**  
LADY IN THE BLUES  
NOW PLAYING  
68th St. Playhouse  
12, 13, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

"A Joy... charming and sexy. It is great fun!"  
Keetle Tippel  
68th St. Playhouse  
12, 13, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

"A touching, poetic work of art."  
THE SPIRIT OF THE BEEHIVE  
2 Wertmuller Classics  
"SEVEN BEAUTIES"  
"SWEPT AWAY"  
12, 13, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100





A Denver police officer, moonlighting as a security officer for a fast-foods restaurant in the city, checking activities inside.

### Moonlighting by Police in Uniform Widespread in Many Large Cities

Continued From Page 1

A municipal law passed in 1967 prohibits the 26,000-member police force from moonlighting in uniform in any job. It also forbids officers to work out of uniform as security guards, waiters, bouncers or in any place where liquor is served. Nassau and Suffolk counties on Long Island and the city of Detroit were the other places checked where policemen are not allowed to moonlight in uniform. In Albuquerque, N.M., it is also forbidden, but uniformed policemen may volunteer for overtime duty at rock concerts and sports events. In this case, the promoter reimburses the city for the extra expense.

#### Varying Regulations

In addition to Denver, policemen in Newark, Westchester County, N.Y., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Phoenix, Houston, Chicago, Miami and Dade County, Fla., may all moonlight in uniform, according to varying regulations. For example, San Francisco approves only two such jobs: patrolling at Meigs-Forest Park and handling crowds at movie or television filming locations. However, many San Francisco policemen earn extra money as bank tellers. So do Houston policemen. The banks are pleased to have them because they still carry their guns in their civilian jobs.

None of the cities checked had the sophisticated arrangement Captain Kennedy has set up in Denver. He said in an interview last week that his corporation, J. B. Services, had a pool of about 300 officers to serve clients such as the city's major rock concert promoters, the Denver Broncos football team and others.

#### Practice Called Beneficial

"I think it's beneficial," said Captain Kennedy, who made news earlier this year when he accepted a \$13,000 Lincoln Mark IV auto as a gift from Elvis Presley, a gift which he provided protection on a ski village holiday. Private security guards, he said, were often "ill trained, ill paid and ill equipped" for concerts and sports events.

Captain Kennedy estimated that on any night 50 Denver policemen could be found moonlighting at various bars. "It only supplements our police protection throughout the city," he said. Robert L. Jevnager, chief of patrol in Denver, scoffed at the idea that Captain Kennedy's private agency posed a potential conflict of interest with his duty as the city's top vice and narcotics officer. As in virtually every other place checked, a Denver policeman must first get permission from his department before accepting a moonlighting job. Some establishments, such as after-hours clubs, are off limits, Chief Jevnager said.

The only situation resembling Captain Kennedy's was in Suffolk County, where a patrolman, Arthur Johnson, coordinates security by off-duty policemen for several hospitals. He could not be reached for comment.

#### Criticism of Private Police

At Madison Square Garden, the Nassau Coliseum and Yankee Stadium, private guards protect the hall, while some on-duty policemen may be assigned to handle traffic outside. Barry Fey, Denver's leading concert promoter, maintained that his city's solution to guards was a better one. "Private police are the worst," he said. Moonlighting policemen, on the other hand, "know the kids and the kids know them."

The Albuquerque system of rotating voluntary overtime among policemen to guard rock concerts was started because of a near-riot in 1975 at a city-owned auditorium during a concert by Grand Funk Railroad that private guards were unable to control.

However, a Houston policeman disapproved of moonlighting in uniform. "You're paid to work for someone's business using the badge of authority given you by your main employer," he said. Some Houston policemen are given free apartments by landlords who like the idea of having a law officer close by.

The moonlighting rules vary widely from city to city. In New York, Chicago, Newark and Albuquerque 20 hours a week is the maximum. In San Francisco, Los Angeles and Phoenix, it is 16 and in Houston, 24.

In contrast with Denver, policemen are barred from working in places dispensing liquor in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Phoenix, Detroit, Albuquerque and Newark. Such work is also prohibited in New York State.

A spokesman for the Pasadena (Calif.) Police Department said it forbade work as a bartender, liquor salesman or bouncer because "we don't want them doing jobs that could potentially embarrass the department or that could suggest a conflict of interest."

In Nassau County, policemen are prohibited from taking "any job in which they would be renting out their capacity as a police officer." Yet, in Suffolk County many police officers work part time for private security agencies. In Chicago, a major moonlighting occupation is as a security guard for department stores. In Miami, many moonlight in traffic control jobs or as guards for private parties.

In southern California, a favorite job is acting as a policeman in uniform in movies. "We allow this so long as we can check the script for accuracy," said a spokesman for the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.

### Levine Conducts the Philharmonic In Mahler's Sixth at Carnegie Hall

James Levine's conception of Mahler's Symphony No. 6 Saturday night at Carnegie Hall, part of the New York Philharmonic's Mahler Festival, had its describable characteristics, its considerable virtues and its limitations.

But first two ancillary thoughts. The impact of a Mahler symphony heard live in a concert hall, especially if you haven't heard one in a few months, is simply enormous. There is no way that such a sound can be captured on a high-fidelity system, particularly on the models found in most homes. Second, it is exciting to hear the Philharmonic again in a sympathetic acoustical environment, and perhaps the excellent playing on Saturday was in part a result of the orchestra's satisfaction in this regard.

The Philharmonic's tone and elegance were not those of an orchestra like the Philadelphia or the Vienna Philharmonic. Instead there was a driving passion in the playing, a fierce commitment. It was rather like the Juilliard String Quartet at its best: some qualities were lost, but the intensity went a long way toward compensating.

#### Not Sold Out

The performance wasn't quite sold out, and that is no doubt because of the nature and reputation of the Sixth. It has neither soloists nor chorus, and in some ways is the most classically constructed of all of Mahler's symphonies. And yet the expansiveness of its huge orchestra, its length (80 minutes) and its brooding passions make it as Mahlerian as one might wish—this work hasn't been subtitled "Tragic" for nothing.

For a long time, though, it remained the last of Mahler's symphonies to be performed in this country; Dimitri Mitropoulos and the Philharmonic finally made up for that in 1947.

Mr. Levine, who used the by-now standard revised edition, put energy

above all into his interpretation, and that no doubt partly explained the way the orchestra was playing. At times one wished he could relax more comfortably, serenely and sentimentally into the middle movements. And the dramatic outer movements were so loud so continuously that a sense of cumulative excitement was blunted in all the raucous uproar. Still, better overexuberance than misplaced sophistication in this music, and Mr. Levine certainly succeeded in conveying the Sturm and Drang aspects of this tortured score.

JOHN ROCKWELL

### Brady Millican, Pianist, Makes New York Debut

Brady Millican, a young pianist from Texas whose teachers have included Leon Fleisher, Eugene List and Leonard Shure, performed with poetry and imagination in his New York debut Saturday night at Carnegie Recital Hall.

Mr. Millican was particularly impressive in Edward MacDowell's once fashionable "Kittie" Sonata, a big, violent work studded with double and triple fortés. Treating these and other markings ("with tragic pathos") with a judicious grain of salt, Mr. Millican made a strong case for the piece, which easily sounds brutal and sentimental in turn.

While the sonata ideally calls for more power than he mustered, Mr. Millican revealed in its colors, and integrated its sometimes choppy phrases into long-shapely phrases. This was pianism of a high order.

Mr. Millican's account of Mozart's Sonata in B flat (K. 333) was intimate and sonorous but somewhat unsettled. But 11 miniatures from Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words" and Villa-Lobos's "Cirandas" Suite were gently and beautifully spun.

JOSEPH HOROWITZ

"THE LAST MEETING OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE WHITE MAGNOLIA" the three hit plays that make up "A TEXAS TRILOGY" now playing at Broadhurst Theatre. "KNIGHTS" IS A ROBUST SATIRE, SPICED WITH STRUCK ANTIMS AND UNBUTTERED HUMOR. \* IT IS REFRESHINGLY NAIVE, A NIGHT TO REMEMBER. \*\* -Emory Lewis, The Record \*\*\*Dorinda Pinsky

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Medea's staging is impressive. In The Hippolyta, John Cullum's Theseus, this love-affair with the Amazon queen portrayed with mermaid charm by Emily Frankel. -Anna Kisseloff, New York Times

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**BRAVO!**

The Metropolitan Opera Box Office is open - with the remaining tickets for the October 11th through 10th performances of Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg, Le Nozze di Figaro, Aida and Il Trittico (three one-act operas by Puccini).

The box office will be open Mondays through Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sundays from noon to 6 p.m. Phone reservations with any major credit card can be made any day, except Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. at 560-9830.

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### Referendum in New York to Seek Legalization of 'Las Vegas Nights'

By THOMAS P. RONAN

Voters in New York City and in some suburban communities will be asked in a referendum at the Nov. 2 general election to legalize certain types of gambling under the auspices of religious and charitable organizations.

"The so-called 'Las Vegas nights' were authorized on a local-option basis under an amendment to the New York State Constitution approved by the voters last year by a tiny margin.

"After the State Legislature passed enabling legislation with specific restrictions and regulations, the City Council here and similar suburban bodies voted to put the issue on the November ballot.

"The state legislation was designed to help religious and charitable organizations to raise funds and at the same time, through strict supervision, to guard against intrusion by criminal elements.

"Some of these organizations have been holding Las Vegas nights illegally with little interference by the police except where there were complaints, but there have been reports of attempted take-overs by organized crime.

"The state law provides that operators of the games must be nonprofit, bona-fide religious, charitable, educational, service, veterans or volunteer firemen associations in existence at least three years prior to their application for licenses.

#### \$25 Fee for License

Supervision will be shared by the New York State Racing and Wagering Board and the city's Consumer Affairs Department.

Operators must pay a \$25 license fee for each Las Vegas night with the board getting \$15 of this and the city \$10. They will split a \$50 license fee paid by the owners of the premises where the games are held. And the operators must also pay a fee of up to 5 percent of the net

proceeds, with the exact percentage to be determined by the board, to help defray the costs to municipalities.

Among the games permitted are craps, roulette and blackjack. The operators cannot hold more than 12 Las Vegas nights a year and restrictions are also placed on the amounts that can be wagered and won.

Because City Councilmen and other city officials here consider the state enabling legislation ambiguous and unrealistic, authorization for the games will not become effective here until Feb. 1. The delay will give the State Legislature time to amend the law.

Among those urging amendments is Elinor C. Guggenheimer, the city's Consumer Affairs Commissioner. She told the City Council recently that she believed some of the restrictions imposed by the state law were unrealistic and unenforceable and might lead to "widespread attempts to circumvent the law."

She also noted that her department would be required to hire many more inspectors to enforce the new law and said the city should get the full 5 percent of the net proceeds of the games under the fee provision of the law to meet this and other expenses.

At least 10 communities in Nassau and Suffolk Counties and 13 in Westchester County will have the Las Vegas nights issue on the ballot in November.

#### Portugal Sets Local Elections

LISBON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Local elections will be held Dec. 12, completing Portugal's transition to civilian democracy, the Government announced today. Since the military overthrow of the rightist dictatorship 29 months ago, Portugal has elected a Constituent Assembly, a President and a Parliament.

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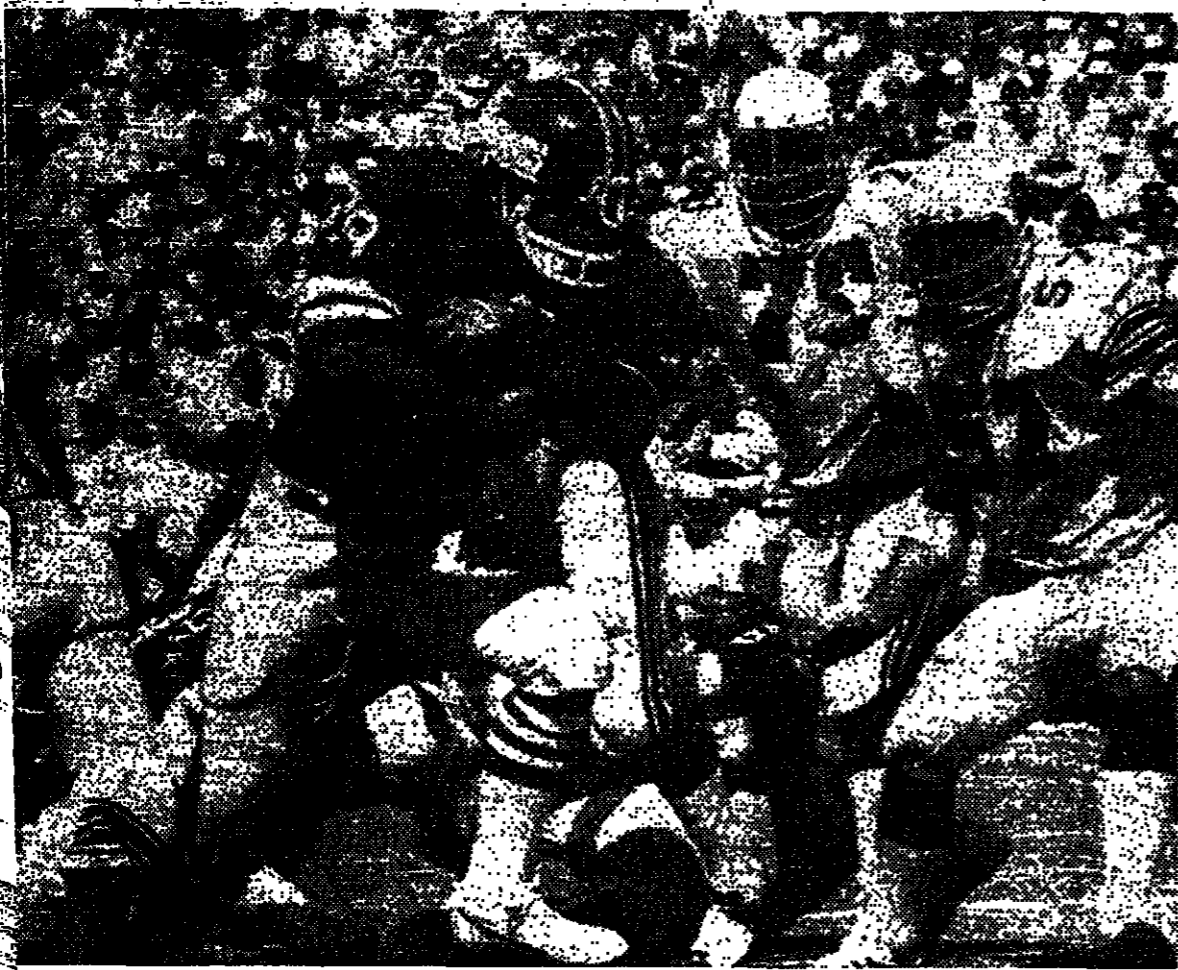
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Larry Csonka running for five yards and a touchdown during game against the Cardinals at St. Louis

### ams Turn Back Dolphins by 31-28 Dempsey Kick in Last 2 Minutes

**LIAM N. WALLACE**  
Special to The New York Times

3 — The Dolphins Rams to the floor in the day but the Los Angeles of stay down. Behind 14-0, red 31 points in the last to beat Miami, 31-28, in same that Don Shula, the "h," had expected to steal the score came with 1 minute remaining in the game. ay of a 19-yard field goal money who had seen three pts fall, two having been off the deck," said Chuck an coach who was sorely ula's celebrations. To de- gue's best running attack his injured backbacking presented a five-man line nal in profootball. Miami r basic defenses and vari- hose in an attempt to stop ers, John Cappelletti and Cutcheon, and to confuse and Lesman Bennett.

"I didn't stop Harris' met, an assistant coach the press box, who called Harris, the dutiful quarter- ad a tremendous game. 1 up completing 17 of 29 s for 436 yards and two his second-half figures 110 for 262. The Dolphins over 400 yards passing to ed Joe Namath nine years did not want to pass be- n-so well with Cappelletti son first and third in Na- ll League rushing tabula- the strongside sweep, the took away the run and pass," said Knox who, revised the offense at 8-still had to throw the on Jessie, Harold Jackson

and McCutcheon had to catch them. They did, Jessie leading with seven receptions for 220 yards and two were for long touchdowns in the third quarter. Miami was splendid early, the offense rolling on the ground as in the old Larry Csonka-Super Bowl days, the special teams everywhere and Shula's special gambits working. But then the defense began to erode as there was no pass rush and Harris had the time to wait for his receivers to break open. They were frequently wide open.

"They made the big plays in the second half and we didn't," said Shula. "We couldn't stop Harris or get to him." Shula was handicapped because Bob Matheson could not play and he is one of only three competent line-backers available, another being 35-year-old Nick Buoniconti, who was used for the first time this year.

The Rams had some guile of their own. They slipped the speedy Jessie into a running-back position for one play and he caught a 43-yard touch-

Continued on Page 22, Column 4



ONE MORE TIME: Henry Aaron getting a hit in his last time at bat during game against the Tigers at Milwaukee yesterday. Aaron collected his 3,771st hit as he ended his 23-year career. Details, page 20.

### Three Men and a Horse

it has been Muhammad Ali's practice to retire after a fight. On one occasion, in Kuala Lumpur with Joe Bugner, he announced his retirement at. The fact that he took him 48 hours after his on Norton to pack it in again shows how he is a. The Norton bout made it clear that the next to nothing left as a fighter of the top this seemed to escape the attention of the ring ther he makes his comeback this year or next, it says here that he cannot whip Norton or George Foreman, and there may be others among the leading contenders who would be too much for him. One of this group, Duane Bobick, presented his credentials on television Saturday afternoon. He more crevices in Chuck Wepner's bemisled ng Bayonne's one-man blood bank in the sixth same time, however, the real heavyweight he world—a horse named Forego—was doing another network and this caused such a dis- as difficult to appraise Bobick's performance

nt 14 rounds with Ali last year and survived onds of the 15th, whereas Bobick sliced him imi in less than half the time. It would be compare Bobick and Ali on this basis, though, it was trying and AH wasn't.

**Tole That Barge**

resist doing when he is in with a soft touch, st of the Wepner match trying to show up posturing, mugging, even taking a pratfall. ontest and as vaudeville, it smelled. neither Bobick nor Wepner has been confused Nijinsky. Not for them the fluent glissade, the pas de deux. Their model is the rutting sey heaved and snorted with horns locked, more punches, sharper punches and more accu- than his adversary, and by the fifth round the expression of a Spanish omelet. Harold here, intervened early in the sixth, but not early.

est round was the third, because that's when est switched to another channel and Forego a. His act ran only two minutes, but Bobick ould say to him as Edward Everett, the princit Gettysburg, writes to Lincoln: "I should be d fatter myself that I came as near to the of the occasion in two hours as you did in

ound Bill Shoemaker came along and with ith his saddle pockets full of lead, horsemen "dead weight" was a greater handicap to

a horse than the "live" weight represented by the jockey and his pack. Shoe disposed of that notion long ago, and when Forego carried him to the post in the Marlboro Cup, leaden sheets made up more than a quarter of the 137-pound burden.

On top of that, Belmont had been drenched by the rain. Nobody has ever said Forego couldn't stand up on a wet track, but slippery footing can be hazardous for a big horse with a long stride, and this great bull had bad legs all his life. He was born with a displaced sesamoid (the bone at the rear of the fetlock joint) and this irritated his sesamoid ligament. He had a hind ankle that troubled the veterinarians. Last October both the horse and his trainer, Sherrill Ward, pulled up sore and retired.

"I hope and feel that with the proper rest he could come back and be a good race horse," the trainer said then, "but I don't mean six months from now. I mean in a year or 18 months."

**It Was Scary**

After resting through the winter, Forego was turned over to Frank Whitley Jr., who never rushes his horses but managed to get this one back sooner than anyone had believed possible. The Woodward Handicap two weeks ago was Forego's seventh start and fifth victory of the year. It was his third straight score in the Woodward and it brightened the prospect that he would be chosen Horse of the Year for the third time in a row.

Now there can be no doubt. In the Marlboro he gave 18 pounds to the Kentucky Derby and Travers winner, Honest Pleasure; 28 pounds to a steed named Enchumao, and eight other rivals got concessions in between. On the handicapper's measure, a pound and a half equals one length at a mile and a quarter. Thus Forego was conceding 12 lengths to Honest Pleasure on a muddy track, and about 18 to Enchumao.

Figuring it that way, it turned out that Forego had to make up almost 20 lengths on Honest Pleasure, for after breaking with the leaders he dropped back to eighth, about eight lengths off the pace.

It will not be easy to forget how he made up that ground. After a mile he was sixth and still almost eight lengths back. Turning into the stretch he was fourth on the extreme outside, traveling farther than anything else and appearing to labor in the slop. Then here he came with that devouring stride, and it was almost frightening. He nailed Honest Pleasure in the last jump.

Carrying 10 pounds more than any other horse ever carried in the Woodward, he ran a muddy mile and a quarter in 2 minutes flat, one-fifth of a second behind the track record. The track record was set last year in the Brooklyn Handicap. By Forego.

## Giants Beaten by Cards, 27-21; 49ers Triumph, 17-6, Over Jets

### Morton's Last-Ditch Pass Fails, Ending Comeback Bid

**By MICHAEL KATZ**  
Special to The New York Times

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3—The Giants are going home losers again, but after today's 27-21 loss to the St. Louis Cardinals, they are going home proud and defiant losers.

They committed their usual quota of costly penalties (10), made their usual silly mistakes (once having only 10 men on the field while the Cardinals completed a key third-down pass) and were pushed and shoved up and down Busch Stadium by the Cardinals' superb offensive line.

But with only three seconds remaining in the game, they were still in it. A final desperation pass from Craig Morton reached the fingertips of Walker Gillette in the corner of the Cardinal end zone, but so did the fingertips of Roger Wehrli, whose deflection preserved the third victory in four games for the National Football Conference's Eastern champions.

To their detractors, it might seem as if the Giants just found another way to lose: "Trailing, 27-14, with less than 5½ minutes to play, the Giants battled back to lose, 27-21," it could be written.

**Kotar Is Standout**

Although they never were really in the game until the last few minutes, they refused to do what Giant teams in the recent past have done. They refused to quit. Trailing, 27-14, they drove 69 yards, mostly on short passes to Doug Kotar, the halfback who ran for more than 100 yards last week against Los Angeles and who caught 11 passes today for 132 yards. Marsh White's 2-yard touchdown run followed by the conversion made it 27-21 with 1 minute 57 seconds remaining in the game.

They just missed recovering an on-side kick by Joe Danelo, forced the Cardinals to punt and took possession on their 20 with 35 seconds remaining. Eighty yards, 35 seconds: the numbers were against them.

But the Giants stormed downfield. Morton to Kotar, 11 yards, out of bounds, stopping the clock. Morton to Kotar, 8 yards, out of bounds. And then they almost won: Morton to Kotar, but this time, not out of bounds.

Kotar skirted the sideline, keeping his eye on Ray Rhodes, the receiver who was blocking downfield for him. Suddenly, from the side, Norm Thompson, a Cardinal cornerback who was running "with my eyes on the clock and just trying to stay on my feet," angled over from the middle of the field and knocked Kotar out of bounds on the St. Louis 31. There were 10 seconds to play.

**And Then There Were 3**

A sideline pass to Gordon Bell gained 8 yards and stopped the clock with three seconds left. "There's not much you can do with three seconds," Morton said afterward.

Morton first looked over the middle, "trying to hit someone fast," Gillette, at 6 feet 5 inches the tallest of the Giant receivers, was heading straight down the left sideline for the end zone.

"I know if everyone else was covered I could always try to throw high to Walker," Morton said.

In the end, however, Morton's final pass was not as decisive as his first, the one that was intercepted by Mike Sensibaugh on the Giant's 35 and run back for a touchdown that gave the

Continued on Page 22, Column 1



Jets' Steve Davis being brought down with a shoestring tackle by 49ers, Jimmy Webb after gaining five yards in the first half at San Francisco.

### Namath Fumble Causes A 31-Yard Scoring Run

**By LEONARD KOPPELT**  
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3—In a negative sort of way, things are getting a little better for the New York Jets, who lost to the San Francisco 49ers, 17-6, at Candlestick Park today. Although this was their fourth defeat without a victory, it was their smallest losing margin of the season, and they managed to score their first touchdown in three weeks. They also succeeded in keeping the 49ers scoreless for the first 44 minutes of the 60-minute game.

In their first two games, 38-17 and 46-3 losses at Cleveland and Denver, the Jets simply were overwhelmed. Last week in losing by 16-0 in Miami, the defense gave a good account of itself but the offense couldn't give it enough rest. Today, the Jet offense provided an even break on the clock, and the defense was holding its own until two odd plays broke things down.

Joe Namath had been throwing poorly most of the game, but so had Jim Plunkett for the 49ers, which is why the score was still 0-0 as the third quarter neared its end. However, with third down and 12 yards to go on the 49er 45-yard line, Plunkett fired a long pass that was deflected by John Ebersole, a Jet linebacker, into the hands of Tom Mitchell for a 24-yard gain. That set up Steve Mike-Mayer's 31-

yard field goal, which finally broke the scoreless tie just 38 seconds before the third period ended.

In the second minute of the fourth quarter, Namath who already had been sacked four times, tried to pass on first down from his 40. But Cedrick Hardman got him, the ball popped loose, and Cleveland Elam picked it up and ran 31 yards for a touchdown, giving the 49ers a 9-0 lead, which became 10-0 after the conversion.

**Namath Again Ineffective**

The next sequence was the last for Namath, who wound up with 8 completions in 17 attempts for only 70 yards. Since the five sacks cost 53 yards, the net gain on pass plays was only 17 yards while Namath was quarterbacking.

From the punt that followed the Jets' possession, Plunkett took the 49ers 56 yards in five plays for a 17-0 margin. The first play was a long pass that might have connected, but Shafer Suggs, trying to cover Gene Washington, tripped him, so there was a 36-yard pass-interference penalty. The next pass was caught by Washington on the 5, and Sam Johnson eventually punched over from the 1.

Now Richard Todd took over at quarterback for the Jets and guided them through an 80-yard touchdown march. He used Ed Marinaro on running plays, but he also threw sharply, finding Rich Caster for 29 yards to the 49er 25, and David Knight for 21 yards to the 1. Marinaro, who finished with 111 yards in 21 carries and caught five

Continued on Page 22, Column 6

### Ali May Have Regrets, Skips Mosque Talk

**CHICAGO, Oct. 3 (UPI)**—Muhammad Ali failed to show up today at a Nation of Islam mosque gathering where he was to answer questions regarding his announced retirement.

Ali's mysterious absence left questions about whether he actually will quit the boxing ring or will change his mind again, as he did after three previous retirements.

Wallace D. Muhammad, spiritual leader of the Black Muslim movement in the United States, appeared before a packed house and said, "I expect the American people will join us and ask Muhammad Ali as I have asked Muhammad Ali—retire."

**Fight Purse Spent Hinted**

During a half-hour address, he said he urged Ali to retire last week in Istanbul, Turkey, after Ali successfully defended his heavyweight title against Ken Norton. But he said after he publicly made the request, Ali "stumbled around" before he finally said he was through with boxing.

He said that Ali received a phone call from Chicago and "may have been going over his bills," and that the announcement of retirement "brought shock among bankers and businessmen and people he had been dealing with."

He said he understood Ali had spent the purse from the Norton fight "before he got it."

**Offers Money to Ali**

If money were Ali's problem, Wallace Muhammad said, "whatever I got I will give it to him because God has made me more accustomed to suffering than he is."

He said he was "wondering if Muhammad Ali is really indeed retired or whether he is making another empty announcement."

He concluded his speech by saying, "Muhammad Ali, congratulations for taking that stand whether you keep it or not."

Then he walked away from the podium to a huge ovation from the congregation.

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# her's 271 as in Golf 2 Strokes

AS. Nev., Oct. 3 (AP)—er birdied the final hole a two-under-par 69 and three-year slump with a he Sahara invitation golf

5-inch Archer, plagued ulmost and wrist problems surgery, swept past Don third-round leader, and tant bid by Dave Hill and t title in four years with 13-under-par on the 6,800-

o had won only \$36,633—enses—in the last three ected \$27,000 from the \$135,000. He set up the final hole with a deft within less than a foot

o lost the lead with three starting on the seventh in a tie for second with

old January, who led stroke starting the mild, old do no better than winner of this tourney closed within one shot couldn't match Archer's last hole. Hill carded a

to death for George," t I wasn't going to lie. He had to win it. And

an and Mike McCullough 274. Morgan shot a 67 a 68.

George Burns, Rik Mas-Armstrong and Bruce ext at 275. Lietzke and rted 67s, Lietzke 68, nd Burns 71.

offers Triumph

Japan, Oct. 3 (AP)—The won the Sunstar United omen's professional golf ant today and Sandra n Beach, Fla., won the

ember United States l by Susie Berning, won ne matches today. They leading woman golfer, and her teammates, 37- day, 24-match tourna- 71-yard, par-74 Yokohab- u course. The victory, '668. The Japanese won

Amy Alcott of Santa and Miss Higuchi led by three strokes going round, but Miss Poste e with an 11-under- k individual honors and cott and Miss Higuchi at 213. Jane Blalock t shared fourth place.

Mexico Tie, 0-0, Cup Soccer

ES, Oct. 3 (UPI)—The of Mexico and the stilled to a scoreless tie id Cup soccer elimina-

33,171, the largest for geles Coliseum history, American goalkeeper, continually frustrate xican offense with his xico had his best scor-

early in the second Cardenas blasted a 15- to Mauser's upper left eflected the shot wide

offense was ineffective game, rarely penetrat- ritory. The two teams tch Oct. 15 in Puebla,

Triumphs, Lauda Is 7th Canadian Grand Prix Race

ario, Oct. 3 (AP)— driving a McLaren, ront on the sixth lap off a relentless chal- Depailler and finished an Grand Prix— turned the fastest lap 19.972 miles per hour -mile road course, fin- net behind the Briton, m the pole position. 6.702 for the 196-mile

m, who was on the Hunt at the start. l going into the first ugh the first five laps, back steadily and fin- id of 24.

f Austria, the world -ran fifth most of the unction in his Ferrari rop back in the late ad up seventh.

gan the race with a ard this year's title, his total, Hunt earned e victory and moved ia with two races to

ti of Nazareth, Pa., ce for third, well back t was his best finish dy Scheckter of South close fourth. Hunt's ate, Jochen Mass of was fifth and Clay Switzerland finished

me cars will race next ited States Grand Prix - N.Y. The final race an on Oct. 17.

gh Wins Again

ESBORO, N.C., Oct. 3 al favorite Cale Yar- d by a proclamation r of North Carolina, ry today in the 16th 400 for his fourth National stock car



Ivanjica, a filly bred in the United States, throwing her jockey, Freddie Head, after winning the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in Paris yesterday.

# \$400,000 Paris Race Goes To Ivanjica, Kentucky-Bred

By BERNARD KIRSCH

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Oct. 3—The course was soft, and that was good for the United States-bred filly during the race and even better for her French jockey after the race, the only moment during the day that was scary for the winning duo.

Ivanjica, born in Kentucky, dug her delicate legs into the Longchamps grass track today and won the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe by three lengths from Crow, part of an entry trained by Angel Penna, who was born in Argentina. Third was Youth, another horse bred in America, and part of an entry trained by Nelson Bunker Hunt, a Texan.

The result of Europe's richest race was not a big surprise. The unexpected only came after the classic, when a press photographer raced onto the track for a picture of the brown filly, who went off at 7 to 1 in the betting. She was surprised to see someone in front of her, reared and sent her jockey, Freddie Head, tumbling out of the saddle. "And that was the only time that I was nervous," said Head. He said that he always looked at the Arc as if it were just another race, with no reason for the jitters.

Bruni Disappoints British

The Arc is not just another race. It is Europe's showpiece for the fastest and sturdiest horses. It is run over 2,400 meters (a mile and a half) on a demanding course that winds upward and then downward into a sharp turn. Then comes the long stretch run on the impeccably kept course, a run to the first-place purse of \$240,000 of the total money of more than \$400,000.

The race had enough prestige to attract a field of 20 horses, the latest clothes fashions, and the president of the New York Racing Association, Denny Flitpre, at least 20 busloads of racegoers came from England, and they brought with them enough money to make "their" horse, Bruni, the 2-to-1 favorite. But the Lester Piggott-ridden mount failed, finishing fifth, and sent the crowd back to the champagne bar

Heart Surgery for Kuenn

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 3 (AP)—Harvey Kuenn, a Milwaukee Brewers coach and a former major leaguer, will undergo open-heart surgery Tuesday at St. Luke's Hospital in Milwaukee. He had received medical tests after reporting numbness in his face and left arm. The 45-year-old Kuenn played 15 seasons in the majors, breaking in with the Detroit Tigers in 1952.

# Islanders Close Exhibition Slate With a Flourish

By JOHN S. RADOSTA

Special to The New York Times

UNIONDALE, L.I., Oct. 3—The New York Islanders, happy to finish a tough preseason grind, wrapped up their exhibition schedule tonight with a brisk trouncing of the Atlanta Flames, 6-2, at Nassau Coliseum.

"We should be celebrating with champagne," said Bob Bourne, an Islander center who did a good evening's work. He meant celebrating the fact that the Islanders survived a stretch of 10 games, seven on the road and four in the last five nights.

After rounding out the preseason with a won-lost-tied record of 4-4-2, the Islanders are looking toward the start of the National Hockey League season as a form of relief. They will open Thursday night against the Flyers in Philadelphia.

The Islanders started slowly tonight, but they warmed up to a vigorous pace and capped the game with a flourish, two goals in the last 2 minutes 10 seconds.

Nystrom Scores a Pair

Bob Nystrom, a tense right wing who seems incapable of relaxing, scored two New York goals. Garry Howatt, Bill MacMillan, Denis Potvin and Ed Westfall accounted for the others.

Atlanta's goals were scored by the bearded "Cowboy," Bill Flett, a former Flyer, and Eric Vail, who put in a power-play goal while the Flames had a two-man advantage in the third period.

Coach Al Arbour was just as glad to end the preseason because he has had a bunch of injuries with which to cope. And because of the uncertainty of recoveries, he will not decide which three men to cut from the roster until Wednesday.

Denis Potvin was one of those who looked forward to starting the season. "You don't reach top form until you play those pressure games," he said. "Now we're getting hungry and tensed up."

Glenn (Chico) Resch played the entire game in goal for the Islanders, and made some stylish saves with foot, mitt and stick as the Flames took 22 shots at him.

# Long Mantle Homer Off Changer Recalled

Manager Bill Rigney of the San Francisco Giants and Bob Rodgers, a coach, were talking about some of the long home runs hit by Mickey Mantle. Rodgers recalled one of the 35 homers Mantle hit in 1964 when Rodgers was catching a 20-game winner, Dean Chance of the California Angels.

"Chance pitched 11 shutouts that season, four of them against the Yankees," said Rodgers. "We were playing in Los Angeles then and Chance had a string of 50 scoreless innings against the Yankees. The string ended game 1-0. Mantle homered and won the game. Just before and after the game, Mantle turned to me and said, 'I can't hit the stuff he's throwing.' Next swing he put the ball out of the park."

# Cash Gets His Hits

Dave Cash, the second baseman of the Philadelphia Phillies, led National Leaguers in 1975 with 212 hits, three more than Pete Rose of Cincinnati and Steve Garvey of Los Angeles.

After the race, Lauda said Hunt's victory would mean a change of strategy for the Ferrari team. "I will have to go for the win," said Lauda, who has been driving steadily, if unspectacularly. He did not know what happened to his car, causing him to lose speed.

Hunt and Lauda, at odds on the track all season, remain close friends and appeared at a pre-race drivers meeting with their arms interlocked.

# Consistent Little Man

Walter Blum, the jockey who retired in 1975 with 4,383 winners, began riding in 1953 and his mounts earned more than \$1 million in purses a year for 12 years between 1963 and 1974.

# Coach Hayes Defends His Late-Punt Strategy

By GORDON S. WHITE JR.

The buck didn't stop where one might have expected it to when Ohio State's head coach, Woody Hayes, explained the Buckeyes' failure to gamble the last time they had the ball Saturday in their 10-10 tie with the University of California, Los Angeles.

"If we had gambled and lost, U.C.L.A. would have been within one good pass-play of a field goal," Hayes said. Then, letting the buck pass back down the line, Hayes added, "My assistant coaches advised me of this. I listened to them."

Hayes' assistants can be forgiven for recommending that Ohio State punt on fourth-and-4 with 35 seconds to go and the ball on the Ohio State 47. Failure would have given the Bruins a chance for another field goal. The big question is: Why didn't Ohio pass once

# College Football

in its last seven plays that started with a first down on the Buckeyes' 20 with 3 minutes 48 seconds to go? Not only did Ohio fail to get within striking distance of a field goal or touchdown, but the clock kept running while the Buckeyes kept running.

# Some Boos From the Crowd

There were some boos from the crowd at Ohio Stadium. But this didn't force Hayes to order a pass, and another big game ended in a tie with one of the combatants liable to be accused of not trying hard enough to break it.

It recalled a game of 10 years ago when Notre Dame and Michigan State played a 10-10 tie and Ara Parseghian was accused of not letting his Irish team gamble for a chance at victory. Hayes' decision not to gamble assured the Buckeyes of failing to win for the second straight week. Ohio State has not gone two straight Saturdays without a victory since the eighth and ninth weeks of the 1971 season when Hayes' team lost to Michigan State and Northwestern.

Alabama, like Ohio State, ran into a bit of misfortune that it has not suffered for years. The Crimson Tide was shut out for the first time in six years as Georgia won, 21-0. Georgia is now favored to win the Southeastern Conference title, which has been the property of Bear Bryant's Alabama teams for the last five seasons. And this year the Sugar Bowl host spot goes with the S.E.C. championship.

Georgia's defensive unit is a strong group of small men who have earned the nickname "The Runts." Some of them don't appreciate the nickname, but Bill Krug, the Bulldogs' strong safe-

# Espadas Stops Lopez For Flyweight Crown

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 3 (AP)—Gutty Espadas, a 20-year-old from the Yucatan, defeated Alfonso Lopez of Panama, the World Boxing Association flyweight champion, taking away his title with a knockout in the 13th round last night. Espadas weighed 109½ pounds, Lopez 109.

With 19 seconds left in the 12th round, a single right-hand chop put Lopez down. He got up but went down from a left-right combination and the bell sounded before the end of the mandatory 8 count. In the 13th, Espadas bloodied Lopez's nose and put him down with a left. This time the Panama fighter took the count on one knee. When he went down seconds later, he took the count on both knees, but again got up. At the fifth knockdown of the fight, at 2:28 of the 13th, the referee called a halt to the scheduled 15-round-

# Sports Today

FOOTBALL  
Vikings vs. Pittsburgh Steelers, at Minneapolis. (Television—Channel 7, 9 P.M.) (Radio—WVMA, 9 P.M.)

HARNESS RACING  
Yonkers Raceway, Central and Yonkers Avenues, 8 P.M.  
Meadowlands Race Track, East Rutherford, N.J., 8 P.M.  
Freehold (N.J.) Raceway, 1 P.M.  
Monticello (N.Y.) Raceway, 8 P.M.

JAI-ALAI  
Bridgeport Fronton, 255 Kosuth Street, Bridgeport, Conn., 7:15 P.M. (Exit 28, Connecticut Turnpike.)

TENNIS  
Fireman's Fund International tournament, at San Francisco. (Television—Channel 13, 10 P.M.)

THOROUGHBRED RACING  
Belmont Park, Elmont, L.I., 1:30 P.M.  
Monmouth Park, Oceanport, N.J., 1:30 P.M.

Hour	Sandy Hook	Willits	Shinnecock	Fire Island	Montauk	New London
Oct. 3	6:09	6:09	6:09	6:09	6:09	6:09
Oct. 4	6:37	6:35	6:35	6:35	6:35	6:35
Oct. 5	7:05	7:03	7:03	7:03	7:03	7:03
Oct. 6	7:33	7:31	7:31	7:31	7:31	7:31
Oct. 7	8:01	7:59	7:59	7:59	7:59	7:59
Oct. 8	8:29	8:27	8:27	8:27	8:27	8:27
Oct. 9	8:57	8:55	8:55	8:55	8:55	8:55

**mindboggling**  
KEVIN THOMAS/  
L.A. TIMES

**mindbending**  
PETER STRICK/  
SIGHT AND SOUND

Are the new fashions revolutionary or just revolting?

Decide for yourself, but let Bernadine Morris show you what the designers say is decidedly "in."

**Bernadine on the Family/Style Page**

The New York Times

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**THE MET**

# Denver

TWA introduces pro football sport shorts. Now on non-stops 9:00am and 6:45pm.

# TWA



# Young Women Obstetricians Find That They're in Demand

By GEORGIA DULLEA

A sad-eyed woman in her 50's stepped into examining booth No. 14 at Jacobi Hospital's obstetrics and gynecology clinic the other day and beamed at the sight of Teresa Suarez.

"Oh, a lady doctor!" the woman exclaimed, "I'm so lucky."

Now Dr. Suarez wears blue jeans instead of a white coat. And she looks more like a teen-ager than a 27-year-old senior resident. Still, she and other female gynecologists in the city clinics are widely viewed as sympathetic and competent medical figures by their patients.

"Certain women wait hours and hours until I can see them," Dr. Suarez said. "It's not that I'm a great doctor, it's just that they feel they can tell me things they would not tell a man. Like, 'I have pain on intercourse. Maybe I'm abnormal.' A lot of women think they're abnormal and that somehow it's their fault."

Dr. Suarez has not always had such rapport with patients. "No," she acknowledged, laughing. "Years ago, when I first came here, women would look at me and say, 'She's going to do my Caesarean?' Now they smile and sign the consent. Now they accept us as surgeons."

The patients in Dr. Marcia Storch's Manhattan office are mostly middle-class professional women and far more fashionably dressed than those at the clinic. Even so, the message sounds much the same.

## A More Relaxed Attitude

"Many women, even those over 35, tell me, 'I never dreamed I'd be coming to a woman doctor, but my needs aren't being met,'" said the 43-year-old Dr. Storch, adding that these needs may range from counseling on the benefit-risk ratio of various birth control methods to treatment of simple menstrual cramps.

"They're reluctant to talk about menstrual cramps to men," she explained, "because it sounds like they're complaining or it may reinforce cultural attitudes that women are incompetent. With women, they feel you know what they're talking about."

Despite such doctor-patient relationships, and despite the feminist health movement, which has served to make

women more aware of their bodies and more critical of male gynecologists, the assumption persists that, deep down, most women prefer those male doctors to female ones.

"Sure, you even hear that in medical school," a recent graduate said. "It's the Great White Father Fantasy."

The fact is that two out of three women express no preference between a male or female gynecologist, according to a 1973 Gallup Poll for the American Cancer Society.

Of the more than 1,000 women inter-

viewed, 32 percent did have a preference and most favored male doctors. Common reasons given were "I've always had one" and "men are more experienced." A smaller number found female doctors "more understanding" or found treatment "less embarrassing."

## Influenced by Own Experiences

Are women doctors "more understanding"? As scientists, they admit there is no hard evidence to support the notion. As women, however, they say that their experiences as patients

of male gynecologists have influenced the way they now treat their own patients.

Naturally, they do not call a patient by her first name, they say. Naturally, they allow her to watch the pelvic examination in the mirror. Naturally, they warn the speculum.

But, as Dr. Lynne Reuss, a 26-year-old chief resident at Jacobi and Albert Einstein Hospitals noted: A warm speculum is just one variable in the equation. Having a doctor you can talk to, a doctor who doesn't come across with preconceived ideas about what you should be doing or thinking is more important than whether a speculum is warm or cold."

## Only 5 Percent Are Women

Ironically, at a time when most women express at least an open mind on doctors of their own sex, roughly 95 percent of the country's obstetrician-gynecologists (or, in the popular shortened form, ob/gyns) are men.

"But the women are coming—they're in the pipeline," said Warren Pearce, executive director of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, referring to the waves of women entering medical schools.

According to the 1976 figures, however, only 1,785 or 5.5 percent of the 31,992 female physicians are ob/gyns. By contrast, 16.8 percent are specializing in pediatrics and 10.5 percent are specializing in psychiatry, especially child psychiatry.

Medical women have always clustered in such fields, in part because they tend to be more accepting of women and in part because they offer the prospect of part-time residencies and more regular working hours. So, it's easier to be a doctor and have a family at the same time.

The Midnight Baby Problem

In ob/gyn it's still not easy. Babies, after all, do not always arrive during office hours. But one increasingly popular way of handling the midnight baby problem is to have a group practice such as the one Dr. Barbara McCormack and three male partners have in Englewood, N. J.

It's the only sane way to live," insisted Dr. McCormack, who began her practice last year at the age of



Dr. Yvonne Thorton, Roosevelt Hospital resident, considers obstetrics and gynecology "a tough but rewarding" specialty.



Dr. Teresa Suarez, left, and Dr. Lynne Reuss, right, at Albert Einstein Hospital, say feminist health movement influenced choice of medical career.

37. "You can plan your life without worrying about being called out in the middle of the night."

But first the doctor must survive the four-year residency program, grueling in terms of time and training. Dr. Yvonne Thornton, a 28-year-old chief resident, reflected on the program in the labor and delivery room of Roosevelt Hospital the other night and concluded that it was not at all surprising that vast numbers of women were not becoming ob/gyns.

## Some Defer Childbearing

"With this new awareness of women it's fashionable to speculate about this in a living room having cocktails," Dr. Thornton said, "but when you're busting your head here 12 days straight for 210 hours and when you're on night duty every other night, you realize how demanding this specialty is and what it does to your life."

One thing it does to the lives of married residents, like Dr. Thornton is postpone childbearing plans.

"Our department head is very liberal," she said, "and a lot of women residents say, 'Would you mind if I became pregnant?' He says, 'Fine, if you can do the work. I don't care.'"

But Dr. Thornton doesn't even bother to ask. "Listen," she said, "in this program you don't even have time to conceive. This is great contraception."



Dr. Marcia Storch even women over- turning to women

## Sedate Wine Auction Proves a Rousing Success

By JUDITH WEINRAUB

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Oct. 3—After four days of gentlemanly bidding, buyers from all over Europe, the United States and Australia went home from one of Christie's most successful wine auctions ever.

"Never before has such a big range of chateaus, vintages and types of wine been offered at auctions," said Michael Broadbent, the director of Christie's wine department.

The atmosphere was more like a men's club than a sale room as bidders made their selection from the 300,000 bottles up for auction in the sale, which totaled \$1,088,000 when it ended last Friday.

Throughout the speedy buying, politeness prevailed as Mr. Broadbent, wearing a black and white pin-striped suit, conducted the auction.

"I think I ought to tell you that this wine was a little disappointing when we opened it for tasting," he told the crowd on Thursday when he reached a chateau-bottled Bordeaux from Saint-Emilion. "I don't like selling people bad wine."

That wine went unsold.

The sale's top price was paid by an Australian wine merchant, Len Evans, who paid \$310 for a single bottle of an 1835 Chateau Gruaud-Larose, one of only two in existence.

And the second-highest price also went for a bottle of Gruaud-Larose: \$374 for a bottle of the 1833.

Mr. Broadbent described the Gruaud-Larose as one of the great wines of Bordeaux. "They have lovely body, and marvelous depth and color," he said.

Wine from three different sources were offered at the auction.

On Monday and Tuesday 14,000 cases of wine from three chateaus in Bordeaux were offered—Gruaud-Larose, Talbot and Lafaurie-Peyraguey. Wednesday's sale comprised 7,000 cases from the well-known concern of Calvet & Co.

Friday's sale auctioned off the stock of vintage port and other fine wines from the cellars of London's United Service and Royal Aero Club, which closed down in July 1975.

Comdr. James Allen, the club's secretary, who was unable to attend the sale because of an attack

of gout, described the club's cellar as "a very good one."

"It was always the policy at regimental dinners to serve sherry, white wine, claret, and either two glasses of vintage port, or one of vintage port and a second of brandy," he said when reached by telephone.

"But the toast at the end of the meal was given with port," he said. "We used about 600 bottles a year until circumstances forced us to cut back."

Prices for the extensive variety of wines at the auction ranged from \$24.65 a case for a 1969 Chateau Beauregard to \$204 a case for a 1967 Chateau d'Yquem.

Because of the enormous number of bottles at auction, Christie's opened 200 bottles, more than ever before, for the pre-sale tastings, which took place in Amsterdam and Geneva, as well as London.

The bottles opened for tasting included the top young wines and some of the very oldest. "We opened one bottle from 1865," said Mr. Broadbent. "When you think that that was the year Lincoln was assassinated, it tasted very good indeed."

## Fall, When Leaves Turn Color and Suntans Fade

By ANGELA TAYLOR

T. S. Eliot notwithstanding, most women would vote October, rather than April, as the cruelest month. For their looks, anyway. Summer was all carefree and back-to-nature, now with store windows full of fall clothes, summer's face begins to look all wrong. Fading suntans and bedraggled hair are not nearly as attractive as they were when they were fresh at the beginning of July.

The beauty people are, of course, ready to help women face the new season. Start with hair. Most good salons have treatments to get the shine back and their coloring areas have ideas about treating sun-bleached hair. Hair styles haven't changed drastically since spring. However, if one is

planning to duck under one of the hoods or tight caps promised for fall, then one needs the sort of haircut that will bounce back after the head covering comes off.

The Gerard Bollei salon, at 35 West 57th Street, has a hairdo it calls the "convertible." It involves short hair cut to follow its own wave pattern that can be brushed into several arrangements. It begins with a sort of cap affair that can be brushed into curls or swooped up the back in several ways. A woman handy with a brush and blow dryer should be able to manage it without much fuss.

The La Coupe shop at 695 Madison Avenue, near 62d Street, loves knots. Not the macramé kind, but ways of winding little knots of hair on the forehead or temples, while the rest of the hair is slicked tightly to the head. If looking like an Erté flapper of the 1920's is your thing, you might look into how they are done.

The Soul Scissors salons are the brainchild of the Seligman & Latz chain, which operates many department store salons throughout the country. As the name implies, Soul Scissors specializes in hairdos for black women.

The first of these salons in Manhattan recently opened at 110 East 55th Street and offers all beauty services, including makeup. One of the special conveniences of the shop is its hours: from 8 A.M. until 10 P.M. and from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. on Sundays, a dandy idea for the busy woman. Telephone is 752-4057.

## Blow-Dry Brushes

Do-it-yourselfers will find a helpful array of brushes made by Kent of London especially for blow-dry hairdos. There's a round one, for instance, that looks like a bottle brush and can be used to get firm little curls all over the head (\$3). A larger round brush will produce fluffier curls or flipped-up sides (\$5.50). Longer hair would respond to an oval brush with bristles set in rubber to do a firm job of penetrating hair (\$14.50). Saks Fifth Avenue and other department stores carry Kent brushes.

What a woman who is really serious about losing weight needs is a calendar-diary to record every last morsel she eats and how much exercise she does. Jan Ferris Koltun has filled the gap with a looseleaf book called "Eat and Run" (the run means jogging). It is a day-to-day affair with space to keep a complete record, and also to jot down one's comments.

The calendar begins with 1977, but one could start right now simply by adjusting the days of the week. There are some apropos cartoons, tips on dieting and simple exercises. Holt, Rinehart and Winston has published the book; it sells for \$4.95 at Scribner's, on Fifth Avenue.

## Bee Pollen for Health

The bees are back again. A couple of decades ago, royal jelly (what queen bees eat) was supposed to do wonders for one's well-being and looks. It's still around, but much less touted.

This season it's pollen, a substance that is harvested at the bottom of the hive and that beekeepers sometimes eat for its supposedly extra nutrients. They usually mix it with honey.

The pollen alone is being tucked into capsules and its distributors say that after bee pollen was added to the diets of a number of European track teams, the athletes seemed to perform better. The company does not promise to turn you into a superathlete, but a number of local women who tried the capsules report they feel just fine.

In any case, baby bees grow big and sassy on pollen and the nutrients claimed for it might work for humans who add only 2 calories per daily capsule to one's diet. Bendel's sells the Bee Pollen from England, \$6 for a 30-day supply.

The house of Houbigant claims the title as the oldest French perfume company—it started in 1775. Essence Rare, one of its older perfumes, which was retired for several decades, is back in a new version and new bottle.

The scent is described as being a mixture of dozens of ingredients: various flowers, plus things like Hungarian camomile and fig leaf. Macy's has the scent, priced at \$45 for an ounce of perfume, or cologne starting at \$5.50.

## DE GUSTIBUS

### Using Chinese Gingko In This, the Year of the

By CRAIG CLAIBORNE

New York, of course, is a city of discoveries, and now we learn that gingko nuts may be had for the asking by shaking a tree here and there. At least they can be, according to a reader in Manhattan.

"One day last fall," she wrote, "I was strolling near the 72d Street-Central Park West exit from the park and came upon a Chinese family—father, mother, one small boy, one smaller girl, all functioning under the supervision of grandfather—bringing down and gathering the round pods from the gingkos in that corner of the park."

"Under the instructions of the grandfather, the father would throw a weighted line up and over a selected branch of a gingko tree; then he and his son, holding either end of the line, would shake the branch to send the pods tumbling down, and everyone (except grandfather, the supervisor) would collect them. The mother had quite a basketful by the time I came upon them."

"It seems that the gingkos with which the streets of New York (as well as the parks) have been so widely planted in recent years may offer more benefits to the residents than just shade and greenery; we may be missing a lot. Block parties could be superseded by block harvest if the word gets around."

Gingko nuts, by the way, are defined by Grace Chu in her book, "Madam Chu's Cooking School" (Simon & Schuster, 1975) as follows: "The nut of a large, ornamental tree native to eastern China. Gingko nuts are oval, about one-half inch in diameter, with light brown shells and ivory-colored meat. They are sold in Chinese grocery stores, either already shelled and canned, or in dried form. Dried gingko nuts must be shelled and blanched before using. Widely used in vegetarian dishes and in stuffings."

This does, indeed, seem to be the year of the grits. Several readers have asked if we could direct them to a source for yellow grits, nostalgically remembered from some erstwhile childhood. As if by magic, we heard from Sue S. McCann of Arnold, Md., who advises us that she gets "the finest yellow corn grits" by mail from the Vermont Country Store, Weston, Vt. 05161.

We telephoned the Vermont Country Store and were advised that they will ship yellow grits and other grains. Its catalogue is available for 35 cents.

We have noted often that thoughts on food seem to go in cycles, and on several recent occasions we have been

asked—mostly by displaced persons—if we could uncover a bread sold in Jewish bakeries. One of the of these is from Mollie Mlyn who writes in the daughter, now a resident geles, who "has been in a bakery that bakes bread."

In an earlier discussion, we stated that the on hand was a trifle too home use. We are now pl herewith a recipe we r time ago from Selma Ro tuit, Mass.

"As a transplanted Mrs. Rotstein wrote, searched for the equal of bakeries, but without r As a consequence, I've b baking my own."

"While I haven't quite essence of the 'New York eries,' I have come across rye-corn bread worthy of others who miss the corn days of yore. It is from 'Woman's Cook Book,' evised by Ruth Berolzheimer by Consolidated Book Pu cago, 1946."

That recipe follows:

## RYE BREAD

6 tablespoons yellow c  
1/2 cup cold water  
2 cup boiling water  
2 teaspoons salt  
1 tablespoon shortening  
1 cake yeast  
1/4 cup lukewarm water  
1/2 cup rye flour  
1 cup mashed potatoes  
1/2 cups sifted white flour  
1/2 tablespoon caraway s

1. Mix the corn meal w water in a saucepan.  
2. Add the boiling wat two minutes, stirring con  
3. Add salt and shorta cool to lukewarm.  
4. Soften yeast in the water.  
5. Add yeast with reme dients to the corn mixture stiff but slightly sticky do rapidly or too much flour  
6. Cover and let rise u in bulk.  
7. Punch down and sha loaves. Cover and let rise in bulk.  
8. Preheat the oven to  
9. Bake the loaves for Yield: Two loaves.



Antonio da Costa Roche of La Coupe parts hair in center, above, leaves some tassel-like wisps. Right, Gerard Bollei follows natural wave pattern in his version of the "convertible."

October 1976



# About New York

## Bronx Zoo: the Generations Are Proceeding

By FRANCIS X. CLINES

pregnant giraffes looked just because they were stood there like soaring orcas, and were containing themselves. But because being night in the Bronx the humans had been except for a favored few fitness the great contrived life even more clearly in the absence of most "body," James G. Doherty, curator, greeted the giraffe less exotic creatures himself into their house a key. Silence and a great high. For whatever the world can tell about giraffe herby guessed maternity weeks away and so he lit and withdrew.

species waited in the Doherty, a member of the less permanent colds, lives on the grounds and two children, and on in the evening he takes life, and life looks back magnificent glistening

coln Park Zoo in Chicago. The generations were proceeding.

Mr. Bell is very relaxed and informal as he makes some evening rounds. "Everything sounds different at night," he says. The wolves sound off, of course, and some times a lion does. Over at the elk pasture, the great antlered Roosevelt chief is rounding up his herd and an incongruous bark is heard. It is from the sea lion house, over the hill, and it takes a minute of adjustment for an observer, much the way the tip of an apartment house out in the South Bronx momentarily warps the zoo's woody horizon.

It is no simple thing, letting nature take its course at night, according to the zoo director, William G. Conway, who also lives on the grounds and keeps a walkie-talkie watch on things. Sometimes traps have to be put out for animal invaders, including gray and red foxes that raid the silently sleeping water fowl. (There are legitimately resident red foxes, too, in the zoo, who live among the bear dens but are shy of daytime visitors. This evening several are stretched out on the rocks of the den, handsome as frozen flame in the dusk, with red coats tipped in white at the tail.)

ing, across from the owl of humans was having a y in the administration staff of the zoo, with just for each, celebrating the zoo's magazine had been publication.

hat, it was an ordinary g at the zoo. By 6 P.M., the visitors were gently ough the gates in the n zoo-keeping, the gib- out sleepily like small on the lake island they pelicans.

ichinery of the zoo was illy. The water and air of the reptile house were nonituted with a night- to go off in the family of the curators living on rds. The incubators bird eggs in their great s and sizes were heating cording to plan.

generations were pro- n some far more com- than outsiders might ample, it is one kind Joseph Bell, the chief o note that the hand- ked toucan had not from the wild but second-generation zoo and that, in more than ency at the zoo, Mr. cle had preceded him er and resident, raised brood. And his son, med the hills and cages is curator of the Lin-

Sometimes the simplest of creatures are most troublesome—dogs and cats gone feral in the South Bronx slums, trying to enter the zoo for a nighttime snack. Even the most well-controlled of jungles, such as the zoo, has life and death decisions going on. When Mr. Doherty enters what amounts to the backstage area at the House of Darkness, a beautifully eerie building full of bats, flying foxes and other night life, he casually steps on a darting roach that has no official business there. But off to the side a large package of live crickets is spared, a chirping mass scheduled to sustain, on the morrow, some of life's more featured creatures, flapping and crawling about now under glass.

The House of Darkness, of course, is man's marvelous trick on the vampires and other creatures that stay up all night. During human daytime, the lights are kept extremely dim in this building and thus the denizens think it's night and so stay awake, flying and scampering about for visitors. Then at 10 P.M. sharp, when they normally would be stepping out of their nests anywhere else, the fluorescent lights automatically go on in the House of Darkness, and this reverse sunrise sends everyone to cover and sleep.

The bats are not awakened until 10 A.M. when the lights are turned back down to a haunting dimness. This is four and a half hours after the 5:30 morning shift of commissary workers arrives to stock the coffee urns, bring in fresh food and prepare for the daylong job of feeding the humans.

## Books of The Times

### Philosophical Blues

By CHRISTOPHER LEHMANN-HAUP

**ON BEING BLUE: A Philosophical Inquiry.** By William Gass. 91 pages. David R. Godine. Hardcover, \$5.95; limited signed edition, slipcased (200 copies only), \$20.

A celebration of the color blue: "Blue pencils, blue noses, blue movies, laws, blue legs and stockings, the language of birds, bees and flowers as sung by longshoremen, the leadlike look the skin has when affected by cold, contusion, sickness, fear; the rotten rum or gin they call blue ruin and the blue devil of its delirium." A case against the direct depiction of sexual material in literature: "It would like to suggest that at least on the face of it a stroke by stroke story of a copulation is exactly as absurd as a chew by chew account of the consumption of a chicken's wing." An investigation of the "dirty" words hidden in "Hamlet"; the true blueness of the fiction of Samuel Beckett and Stanley Elkin; the difference between the use, mention and utterance of words; and the psychology of color perception as explained by the classical philosophers. What do these exercises have in common?

They have in common their presence in a handsome little book with blue binding and endpapers, "On Being Blue: A Philosophical Inquiry," by William Gass, who is a professor of philosophy at Washington University in St. Louis, a novelist ("Omensetter's Luck") and "Willie Masters' Lonesome Wife" and short-story writer ("In the Heart of the Heart of the Country"), and a widely published literary critic ("Fiction and the Figures of Life").

### Really Not So Random

What's more, these exercises don't seem so random once you catch on to Mr. Gass's elliptical style (which takes at least two readings of his brief but pithy essays). For he is diving at a specific point here — namely, a plea to writers not to "celebrate . . . beauty" but to "create" it, not to make the word flesh but to make the flesh word, not to write about sex but to infuse their writing with sexuality (and being "the original reason why we read" is the only reason why we write).

And "blueness" is his unifying theme because . . . well, as Farmer and Henley point out in "Slang and Its Analogues": "Few words enter more largely into the composition of slang, and colloquialism bordering on slang, than does the word BLUE. Expressive alike of the utmost contempt, as of all that men hold dear and love best, its manifold combinations, in ever varying shades of meaning, greet the philologist at every turn. A very Proteus, it defies all attempts to trace the why and wherefore of many of the turns of expression of which it forms a part . . ."

And, for another thing, Mr. Gass is trying to demonstrate the shaping power of mind: "So a random set of meanings has softly gathered around the word [blue] the way lint collects. The mind does that. A single word, a single thought, a single thing, as Plato taught," Mr. Gass's thought is blue.

Of course, anyone familiar with his writing, particularly his criticism, has encountered these ideas before in more elementary form. The essential point of "On Being Blue" is an elaboration of his argument in "Fiction and the

Figures of Life" that "the esthetic aim of any fiction is the creation of a verbal world, or a significant part of such a world, alive through every order of its being. The artist's task is therefore twofold. He must show or exhibit his world, and to do this he must actually make something, not merely describe something that might be made."

### A Subjective Objective

So one's quibbles with this argument persist when one thinks about "On Being Blue." No matter how subjective language may be, it can never be completely detached from the objective world to which it refers; thus, Mr. Gass to the contrary, it may be possible for ugly words to elicit beauty. Not everyone will agree with Mr. Gass when he writes: "I am firmly of the



William Gass

opinion that people who can't speak have nothing to say" (unless of course he means this as a pure tautology). "It's one more thing we do to the poor, the deprived: cut out their tongues . . . allow them a language as lousy as their lives." Not only is this offensive to our democratic ideals, it also violates our sense of logic: The lives of the poor are not necessarily lousy.

But "On Being Blue" offers us little chance to brood on such objections. It keeps us too busy mulling over its allusions, its cross-references, its critical insights ("Compare the masturbation scene in Ulysses with any of those in Portnoy, then tell me where their authors are: in the scene as any dreamer, night or day, might be, or in the language where the artist always is and ought to be"), and its inverted reasoning (for instance, Mr. Gass first illustrates what he means by literary blueness with a passage from Beckett's "Molloy" that doesn't seem blue at all, thus completely mystifying us; then, much later on, he demonstrates that the passage is blue because it involves "the use of language like a lover . . . not the language of love, but the love of language, not matter, but meaning; not what the tongue touches but what it forms, not lips and nipples, but nouns and verbs.") I'm not certain whether "On Being Blue" thus transcends one's objections to its logic or simply distracts one from them. But it surely delights.

## Bridge: Occasional Team Players Can Prove Surprising to Opponents

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

Many players of great ability confine their activities to rubber bridge because duplicate, for one reason or another, the artificiality, the conventions, or the slow pace, has no appeal to them. But some of them will occasionally emerge to take part in head-to-head team matches, in which a rubber-bridge style is effective. And in doing so they often upset opponents who underestimate them.

One such team captained by Larry Blum recently reached the final of the Von Zedtwitz Double Knockout Team Championship here, after defeating several teams containing players of national reputation. Blum's regular partner, Manny Reiss, has a quick eye for a shrewd defensive stroke, and showed it on the diagramed deal played recently at rubber bridge.

North opened one club on a hand on which most players would open one no-trump, one diamond, or one of the major suits. After his jump raise of the one heart response, South was headed for slam. When his cue-bid in clubs induced North to show diamond control, there was some possibility of a grand slam, but this disappeared when Blackwood revealed that there was an ace missing.

### Singleton Spade Led

West naturally led his singleton spade as his best contribution to the defense. With normal defense the declarer would have had some chance. East would win with the spade queen and return a low spade. Now South

NORTH (D)			
♠	K J 9 5		
♥	A Q 8 4		
♦	A K J		
♣	Q J		
WEST			
♠	4		
♥	J 2		
♦	Q 7 6 3		
♣	8 6 5 4 3 2		
EAST			
♠	A Q 8 7 6 5 2		
♥	10 9 3		
♦	10 2		
♣	9-7		
SOUTH			
♠	10		
♥	A Q 7 6 5		
♦	8 5 4		
♣	A K J		

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	Pass	1 ♥	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
4 ♣	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♣	Pass	6 ♥	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade four.

might realize the danger of a ruff on his right and ruff high, after which there would be no way for the slapp to fail.

But Reiss recognized that his partner's lead was a singleton, and that South was about to play the singleton lead. So when dummy played low he smoothly played the spade ace and returned a low spade. South was now convinced that the spade queen was on his left. He discarded confidently, and West ruffed happily and congratulated his partner on his defense.

## Haven Logan Is Married to John Cottone Jr.

Haven Logan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Logan of Meriden, N.H., was married yesterday at the Monk's Court, a restaurant in New York, to John Cottone Jr. of Beverly Hills, Calif., son of Mr. and Mrs. Cottone of Huntington, Conn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Laurence Hamblen, who, like the bride, is an ordained minister with the Movement of Spiritual Inner Awareness.

Mrs. Cottone, who attended the Northfield School, graduated from Barnard College and received master's degrees in education and social work from the Bank Street College of Education and the University of Southern California, respectively.

Her father, now retired, is a former majority leader of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, a former executive vice president of General Foods, a former vice president of Corning Glass and former editor of Look magazine.

Mr. Cottone attended the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New

## New Books

**GENERAL**

*Between Animal and Man*, by Dr. Michael Fox (Coward, McCann & Geobegan, \$8.95). Exploration of the interaction between man and animals.

*Here's to the Friars, the Heart of Show Business*, by Joey Adams (Crown, \$8.95). Anecdotal, personality-oriented history of theatrical club.

*Naturebirds: You, Your Body, and Your Body*, by Danne Brook (Pantheon, \$8.95).

*Elbridge Gerry: Founding Father and Republican Statesman*, by George Anthony Billias (McGraw-Hill, \$19.95). Biography of early political leader.

*The Cabaret*, by Lisa Appignanesi (Universe, \$16.95). History of acerbic, macabre medium from his Parisian beginnings to its recent manifestations in the "beat clubs" of San Francisco and New York.

## Zoo Becomes the Wood for Very Happy Winnie-the-Pooh Fans

have predicted, that the make Very Sad Condition party, but at the arday, in which Winnie-ated His Fifth and dlooms, the mood was thetic.

utiful Pooh fans and watched a gigantic the "100 Aker Wood," the forest where Pooh or the Fountain Circle l then gathered at the for songs, stories and

s ago when A.A. Milne rat volume of bedtime on, Christopher Robin, nd. A collection of the t belonged to the little ay yesterday.

But most youngsters paused for just a moment at the glass case to look at the well-worn stuffed animals and then raced upstairs to cut out paper masks, then have their faces painted and watch films.

"All Pooh Fans Today"

"We're all Pooh fans today," said Renee Washington, as she watched her 5-year-old daughter, Mico, cut out a felt hat for the pessimistic little donkey who was always losing his.

Robert Lomnicki, who is 9, sat very still while Elizabeth Thomas, a Friends of the Zoo volunteer, daubed tempera on his face to make him look like Winnie.

"And because Pooh is always in the honey jar, he gets something special," she said, touching the corners of his mouth with tan water color. When she had finished Robert looked at himself

in the mirror and pronounced the paint job "dynamite."

At Eeyore's birthday party, in the book, Piglet fell on the balloon he planned to give as a present, causing it to break and become a small piece of damp rag. But big, blow-up, colorful balloons were much in evidence at Pooh's zoo party, in the fists of small children, tied onto baby carriages or, when one loosened one's grip, floating skyward, becoming smaller and smaller.

Barbara Paperesta passed out Winnie-the-Pooh birthday stickers at the entrance to World of Birds, in front of a large "Winnie-the-Pooh for President" poster.

"I think he's better than Ford and Carter," said one partygoer, and a number of others stopped by to inquire if the signs were for sale. They weren't. But there was a birthday cake, made

of felt, but with candles and Pooh's name in pink sugar nonetheless. For the young it was a day to wish A Very Happy Birthday to a Very Favorite Bear.

### 2 Escape Broome Jail

BINGHAMTON, N.Y., Oct. 3 (UPI)—The police were searching today for two prisoners who staged the first successful breakout in the 37-year history of the Broome County Jail, the Broome County Sheriff's Department said. The fugitives, who apparently escaped from a work detail inside the Binghamton building yesterday, were identified as 16-year-old Jan Feeney of Endicott and Roy Cope, 32, Buffalo. Mr. Feeney was serving a sentence for criminal mischief and Mr. Cope for third-degree burglary, deputies said.

## ROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

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ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

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## Crime and Sense

President Ford made a rousing anti-crime speech in his recent appearance before the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Miami Beach. While crime is a serious problem and there are serious things to be said about it, the President failed to say most of them.

Thoughts about crime inevitably ignite people's fears. While crime does affect the quality of American life, the emotional approach to the issue impedes effective anti-crime action precisely because it hampers the clear, rational analysis needed to develop effective anticrime strategies.

In New York and most other cities where crime is a serious problem, most experts know that the institutions which make up "the criminal justice system" do not really function as a system at all and that their dysfunctioning makes it difficult to impose criminal sanctions on even serious crimes with any real certainty. Last week, a New York City criminal court judge commented that because the police have an effective public constituency, they get 80 cents of every criminal justice dollar; the courts, prosecutors, probation and corrections departments all have to carry out the rest of the criminal justice functions with the other 20 cents.

But in Miami, Mr. Ford oversimplified and distorted the issue by asserting that "too many politicians today are underestimating the public concern about crime." He promised, if elected, to mount in his first hundred days a mighty Federal attack on crime. Yet Mr. Ford surely knows that the violent crimes that so trouble people are entirely outside Federal jurisdiction. As Richard J. Thornburgh, the Assistant Attorney General

in charge of the Criminal Division, said in Pittsburgh just three days before Mr. Ford spoke, "At the Federal level we are not a general law-enforcement agency concerned with crimes such as robbery, rape and homicide."

Moreover, while attempting to position himself as one of those politicians who really care about crime, Mr. Ford neglected to talk about the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the Federal agency that deals most directly with local crime. It makes grants to state and local law-enforcement agencies and has the theoretical capacity to motivate local officials to address the distortions in the criminal justice system of which the New York judge spoke so accurately. Mr. Ford's oversight was probably intentional since the performance of L.E.A.A. under his leadership for the past two years has been so lackluster that some informed critics urged its abolition entirely. There was even strong sentiment in the House to curtail its life and to curb its funding.

If the President had wanted to exert strong leadership in the fight against crime over the last two years, he would have prodded L.E.A.A. to become a creative and constructive force in the development of a better understanding about crime and criminal justice functions and a more effective dispenser of Federal assistance. The record suggests just the contrary: a White House tendency to ignore the agency and to let top-level vacancies there go unfilled for long periods of time.

Thus, if one is to judge Mr. Ford by his performance rather than by his rhetoric, his first hundred days—if he wins the election—at least in the anticrime field, are not likely to bring about the changes and reforms that eluded him in his two years in office.

## Without a Net

Two years ago, amid panic over the impact on the Western industrial countries of the quinqupling of oil prices by OPEC, Secretary of State Kissinger launched a drive to create a Financial Support Fund. Nicknamed "the safety net," the fund was to allow nations unable to cover the cost of needed oil imports to borrow up to \$25 billion.

As a result of Congressional opposition, the oil safety net is now dead. The Administration "regretfully" concedes this, but obviously without much concern. Moreover, under present circumstances, the scheme may just as well be given a quiet, respectful burial. The safety net was a good idea to propose at the time of imminent crisis; it helped to hold the industrial nations of North America, Western Europe and Japan together.

The past two years have demonstrated that the world monetary mechanism, including the Eurocurrency market and the private channels of banking, trade and investment, can cope reasonably well with the balance-of-payments effects of the oil cartel's massive squeeze on the oil-importing countries.

This is not to say that the process has been painless in all countries, or riskless to private commercial banks. Yet, with some help from official lending, the problem has been contained. The industrial countries suffering severe payments problems today—such as Britain, France and Italy—are the victims not so much of the oil squeeze as of their own economic and political disorder, and the inflation it has produced.

Yet, the oil issue itself is far from dead. OPEC's surplus is again rising, and further price increases seem in prospect. This will contribute to the payments problems of many countries all over the world. Global inflation, exchange-rate instability and persistent problems of trade in many commodities beyond oil are endangering the world economy.

The way to cope with those dangers now is not through an oil safety net but through the International Monetary Fund, which opens its annual meeting in Manila today. The task of strengthening the I.M.F. deserves serious attention from the Administration and Congress—not the short shrift it is getting in this election year.

The new I.M.F. Articles of Agreement, worked out in Jamaica last January, still await Congressional approval—and may not get it while Congress is locked in dispute over how to handle the Arab boycott issue.

The boycott issue is of great importance; but the shoring up of I.M.F. cannot and should not be held for ransom. The Western nations can get by without a special oil safety net, but the world economy urgently needs a monetary net with which to hold together international trade and payments and avert economic disaster.

## The Butz Insult

Now that it has been established that Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz is no poet, the questions remaining are whether he is fit to continue serving in the Cabinet and what President Ford should do about him.

Neither question poses much of a problem. It is difficult to imagine a comment more insulting to blacks than the one made by Mr. Butz last week. He admitted having made to Pat Boone, Sonny Bono and John W. Dean on a plane trip to California last August. The affront to blacks coupled with Mr. Butz's insult two years ago to Italians and the Pope suggests a vein of bigotry so deep as to be totally inimical to the balance and fairness required for high policy judgments.

Moreover, by uttering his insult in front of John Dean, who even before becoming a reporter had obtained a well-deserved reputation for remembering and telling all, Mr. Butz raised a question as to whether he possesses even the requisite judgment to serve in the Cabinet.

The only real question is why Mr. Ford has hesitated to fire him. Though respected members of both political parties called immediately for the Agriculture Secretary's

according to a White House source, sat back to see "how the dust settles." That delay sharply undermines the quality of decency and leadership Mr. Ford's campaign is attempting to project.

## A Landmark Project . . .

It is to be hoped that New York's notorious death wish does not extend from the local community board to the Board of Estimate in the matter of the Villard Houses and the projected Palace Hotel at Madison Avenue and 50th Street. If approval of this project meant that the city was endorsing new construction at any cost, there might be real reasons to hold up the plans for the hotel.

But it would be hard to match the care and concern with which the city has operated, through the Landmarks Commission and the Planning Commission, to integrate the new building with the Villard Houses, while improving the design of the hotel and keeping the integrity of the landmark. In addition to the preservation and public re-use of the mansion's best features and the assurance of its continued existence, there is new zoning which contains guarantees of landmark protection and maintenance.

The kinds of specific compromises that have been necessary for the ultimate objective of keeping the Villard Houses alive have been constructive and knowledgeable, with gains for the landmark all the way. To ask for more, or to stalemate the project now—as the community board would do—is to ignore the realities of the situation, from the cost of midtown land to the limitations of the landmarks law.

The city has set a record for skillful negotiation and sensitive results. The quality of the solution is high, as the Board of Estimate should recognize. Obstructionism serves no purpose now.

## . . . Small but Vital

Building may be at a standstill in New York, but planning is not. Although this is clearly not the time for the kind of large-scale development controls that produced special district zoning and new kinds of construction in New York in the 1960's—for some of the most progressive and visible results in the country—neither is it the time, as some critics would have it, to declare the city's planners expendable.

In a commendable shift of vision and scale, the city is working on neighborhood-improvement plans, projects that can be carried out with limited funds for maximum impact. These are projects for which funds can be found when capital budget money is not available, and which can make the difference between a neighborhood that slips irretrievably and one that is restored to health.

The planning range is from the revitalization of deteriorated streets as centers of commercial and social activity in places such as Newkirk Plaza in Brooklyn and Beach 20th Street in Far Rockaway, to the resolution of physical and population pressures in Chinatown and Little Italy, and a special City Island zoning district.

Four of these areas, Chinatown and Union Square in Manhattan, Alexander Avenue in the Bronx and Montague Street in Brooklyn, have strong historical roots, almost lost in disruptive traffic patterns and environmental decline. Their study has been funded by a National Endowment for the Arts "City Options" grant—a program of exemplary imagination and result. All of the work has been carried out by the local, or "live-in" planning offices, or by the city's Urban Design Group.

In some cases, improvements have already started. Funding comes in part from Community Development programs, supplemented by state and Federal sources and business contributions. In Far Rockaway, city highway funds have been channeled from traffic and parking to pedestrian street features. The MTA would carry out the renovation of the Newkirk Plaza subway station.

The trend in planning everywhere today is to deal with the immediate environment. Projects like these are desperately needed to stem neighborhood decline and stabilize communities. The scale is small, but the dividends are large.

## Letters to the Editor

### A Case for National Health Insurance

To the Editor:

In his Sept. 21 column, "Waiting Room Only," Harry Schwartz discussed the waiting time that many Britons face when they seek medical care. It is important that the proper inference be drawn from the examples that he cites.

Obviously we can all agree with Mr. Schwartz that there is a wide discrepancy between needs for medical service and the resources available to meet those needs. This discrepancy, however, does not arise because Britain has a National Health Service but because Britain is a poor country with insufficient resources to meet its various needs. In the context of that discrepancy, the British are fortunate that they have structures that can assist in setting "priorities on who should get and who should be refused care."

The National Health Services was created in 1948, in part to achieve a more equitable distribution of care. To the extent that some "private patients can 'jump the queue' by engaging their physician for a private fee and paying the full cost of the bed and hospital service," it becomes more difficult to achieve equity. Such jumping does not increase total resources available for health care and thus does

not eliminate the discrepancy; instead it distributes care on the basis of income instead of need. An expansion of this private sector is equivalent to saying that the priorities are: Those who can afford it should get and those who cannot should be refused care.

Every nation has mechanisms to ration medical care. In the United States, many Americans who need care do not obtain it because their income is low and medical-care prices are high and because the sum of the private decisions of providers yields a geographic maldistribution of resources. We, too, have "many people [for whom] care is unavailable when they want it." Since we are able to spend a higher percentage of a higher per capita gross national product on health care than is the case in Britain, our nation faces a smaller discrepancy between needs and available resources.

America needs national health insurance in order to achieve a better and fairer distribution of care. The length of the British waiting lines need not be duplicated in the United States—any more than they have been duplicated in the Canadian experience with government health insurance.

RASHI FEIN  
Professor of the Economics  
of Medicine, Harvard University  
Boston, Sept. 22, 1976

### Mr. Ford on Crime

To the Editor:

When Gerald R. Ford chose to take a "crusade" on crime, he chose the bankruptcy of the Nixon Administration in addressing a national problem. Since Richard Nixon ran a government on an anti-crime platform, his public Administration has formulated a reasonable program which can hope to succeed in the foreseeable future. President claims he has a legislative program which would work if only it



### Conservative 'Waste'

To the Editor:

The fundamental flaw in conservative political philosophy is that it does not conserve; it wastes. Not to employ or train people for employment or to pay them for some concrete effort at intellectual self-improvement is not being conservative; it is being foolish.

Moreover, national defense does not end with military preparedness against a potential external enemy. Our entire population must feel, viscerally, that this nation is worth defending. One of the ways that this can be accomplished is for this society to demonstrate that the vagaries of the business cycle and the present impregnability of accumulated personal wealth are not the critical concerns of government.

To err, as we know, is human. But to err on the side of the alleviation of human misery is divine. After all, there is a limit to the toleration of the pretense of rugged individualism and competitive capitalism.

GERALD H. EVANS  
Rochester, Sept. 27, 1976

### 'Attempted Seduction'

To the Editor:

I was disturbed to read about the cynical offer of a judgeship made to Theodore S. Weiss, the Democratic nominee for the Congressional seat vacated by Bella Abzug. It appears that this offer was made by Lieut. Gov. Mary Ann Krupask. "Inquiries" concerning it were made to Mr. Weiss by Governor Carey, former Mayor

Wagner and Deputy Mayor Friedman. These people who are part of the so-called "reform" faction in the Democratic Party are supposed to be above this sort of disreputable behavior. Obviously this is not the case.

I am equally disturbed that Mrs. Abzug did not condemn those who either attempted or tacitly approved bartering a judgeship for a congressional seat. It raises grave doubts that she allegedly had no advance notice of this attempted political seduction.

Mr. Weiss is to be congratulated for maintaining his integrity.

MELVIN C. HARTMAN  
New York, Sept. 22, 1976

### Not a Carter Spokesman

To the Editor:

Those who wish to consider the merits of William Safire's Sept. 20 column discussing my article in the current issue of "Foreign Affairs" can read the article itself. I should correct here, however, his attempt to characterize me as "the man who has candidate Carter's ear" on China policy. Actually Governor Carter has obtained a wide range of views on China as well as other questions. Any candidate would be wise to "let a hundred flowers bloom" at the advisory level. As the original Times report of Sept. 17 made clear, my article speaks for me, not for Governor Carter, who has already stated his own position in a variety of forums. This is fact, not Chinese modesty.

JEROME ALAN COHEN  
Harvard Law School  
Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 21, 1976

### Of Africa and Racism

To the Editor:

It is with the deepest of sorrow that, reading your news account of Dr. Kissinger's mission to southern Africa, I am forced to the conclusion that his proposals are racist.

Latest reports indicate that both in South-West Africa and in Rhodesia freedom, equality and political power for the black majority is proposed to be phased over a two-year period, with whites to be compensated for their anticipated economic losses by the taxpayers of Britain and the U.S. to the tune of \$2.5 billion. I do not recall, when Uganda expelled its Asian middle class, any effort by Dr. Kissinger to compensate them for their losses. Nor do I recall any effort to compensate the Vietnamese refugees for their losses.

I see no effort, besides platitudes, being made to bring justice to the non-whites of South Africa. I suggest to Dr. Kissinger that he spend a month living in Soweto and then develop a policy toward South Africa compatible with our nation's ideals. Daily people are dying in southern Africa. Whose finger is really on the trigger—a southern African or those American politicians and businessmen presently in power?

Equally regretfully, I feel Dr. Kissinger's proposals are supported by a majority of the American people, including many of the so-called liberals. The description of American white bigotry toward blacks is graphically described in the Sunday Times Magazine article on busing in Boston [Sept. 12].

God supposedly made man in His

own image. I reject the man who kills or discriminates against others because of the color of their skin. When the final day of retribution comes, look deeply into the mirror on the wall, and ask yourself honestly what you did to avert it.

Cowardly, for fear of American racists, I ask that you withhold my name—I'm a white—from publication. First Amendment rights indeed. . . .

NAME WITHHELD  
Allentown, Pa., Sept. 16, 1976

### The Decline of a Maritime Power

To the Editor:

Your Sept. 22 editorial "The United Nations at Sea" refers to the United States as "the world's leading maritime power." That is a wholly inaccurate statement, unless it is meant to convey the thought that the total volume of our worldwide maritime trade is greater than that of any other nation, amounting as it does to an annual value in excess of \$120 billion. But the great bulk of that trade is carried by foreign ships—to the serious detriment of the American merchant marine and shipbuilding industries. This also poses a grave threat to our national security.

The principal facts are these:  
• American-flag ships are presently carrying less than 7 percent of the total volume of our exports and imports.

• In all other leading maritime nations, no less than 20 percent of trade is carried by their own merchant marine. In Russia and Japan the percentage is 50.

• Whereas the American merchant marine has been in a steady decline

crats would line up behind weak excuse for Republics

In fact, the Democrats get publicans a tool which in had some impact on the President Johnson, a Democrat created the Law Enforcement Administration, a year of Republican administration, that agency has developed a coherent plan to crime. It has not even of coherent research program may result in an action plan.

The nation does not in promises issued before election does not need an attack or as scapegoat. It needs lead is concerned about the welfare of the people, the need for justice, and the need to protect women on the streets.

PETI  
Washington, Se.  
An editorial on this subject today.

### On Refinancing City

To the Editor:

Chairperson Felix Rohaty in a speech before the New Chamber of Commerce, The Times of Sept. 22, p. excellent idea of issuing \$20- to 25-year city and \$10- to refund an equal amount 10-year city and M.A.C. rently outstanding. This the pressure of mandatory and is probably consistent State Constitution since it traditionally issued its long for only half the period of situationally permitted.

Fine. Now what about city notes presently under torium? Isn't it more likely will be a market for the notes are included as part financing plan? I am curious when we next hear from he will have an immediate refinancing the past due c well.

A. LAWRENCE W  
New York, Se.

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Opinion



# Menu For Disaster

**Anthony Lewis**

President Ford's strong aims is his experience in life, as a member of the years and then as President. People are likely to remember have been the most significant policy experience of his life.

inter of 1969, almost inter taking office, Richard led to enlarge the Vietnam bombing nearby areas of He and his national security. Henry Kissinger, reasoned bombing would hurt North Vietnam using those areas and, tant, would send a signal to Hanoi.

s the bombing operation went on in the greatest official records of bomber altered to conceal the Even the Secretary of the

## AD AT HOME

was not told where his going.

was not officially advised, asked to vote legal aids for Operation MENU. bers, conservative Republican Democratic hawks, briefed about the bomb- were Senators Richard n Stennis and Everett representative Mendel Rivers, and Gerald Ford.

ere evidently chosen Nixon could count on them: secret extension of the question. And none ever y objection or critical far as is known. They nt even when Mr. Nixon said falsely in public that tes had always respected eutrality.

e is an instructive one. e prevailing characteris- id Ford's Congressional n foreign policy matters: e military, unquestioning secrecy, insensitivity to of constitutionalism in Government's conduct.

m years surely taught nothing else, the danger when our Government its by deception, using it conceals from its own secret bombing of Cam- a time when most Amer- ed that, and when any modest wisdom and ould have understood it.

ad out, the secret bomb- the truth that American likely to be effective when merican principles and methods. The bombing y damage the North Viet- roce a change in their sure. But when the story n at home, it weakened the command control ecame one more in the uts in Indochina that ericans' belief in their

Operation MENU is that ayed a part in the ulti- n of its principal author. story about the bombing se said to have aroused sensive concern about ession that led to the e, perhaps, the decision atargate.

if the secret Cambodian herefore clear enough: case may be in other one does not succeed s own rules of govern- r. Has Gerald Ford as e to understand that evidence is that he has

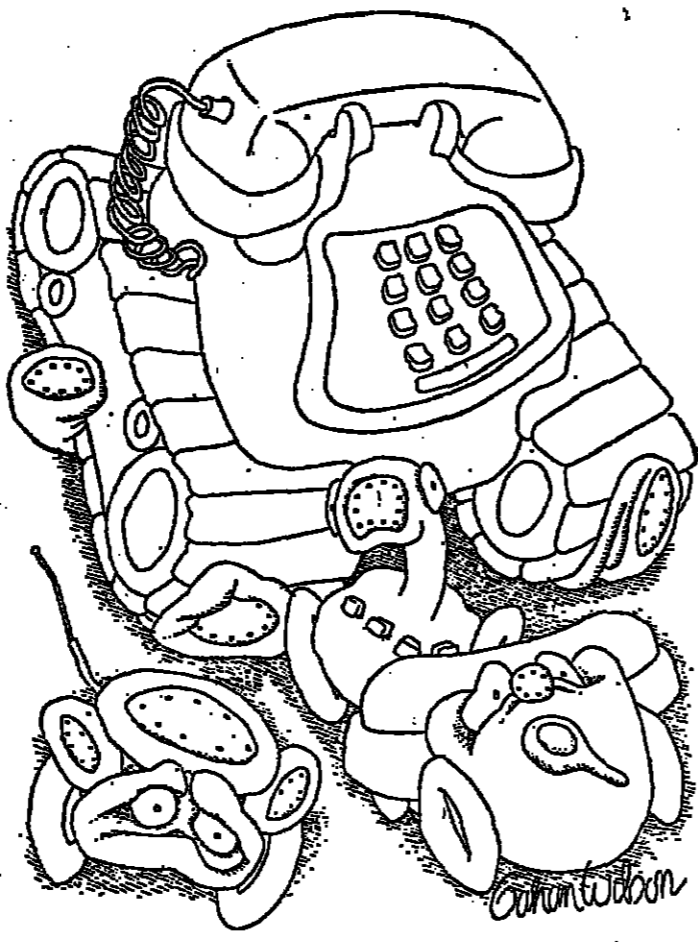
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# The Future of Communications



**By John Eger**

WASHINGTON — After five years and \$100 million, Datran, one of the new competitive communications carriers, filed bankruptcy. It also filed a \$285 million antitrust suit against its chief competitor, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Certainly this is an issue for the courts. But Datran's struggle to survive is part of a larger controversy that has been bubbling in the House Subcommittee on Communications. The controversy concerns the future of the communications industry: Competition or monopoly? A free marketplace or de facto nationalization?

The questions, though simply phrased, are difficult to answer, for the answers must of necessity reflect an understanding of the complexities of the communications technology and the revolution they are causing. Unfortunately, all we have heard or seen to contribute to our understanding has been rhetoric, polemics and a show of political prowess evidenced by a bill deceptively called the "Consumer Communications Reform Act of 1978."

The legislation, commonly known as the "Bell bill" (for the Bell System) has been endorsed by 179 members of Congress. It would eliminate the minor competition that exists in the domestic markets for private lines and terminal equipment. More, it would permit the total elimination of all future com-

petition, except that which A.T.&T. decided to tolerate. Bell's basic premise for its legislation is that competition will degrade the telephone network and increase the cost of basic telephone service. Nonsense! It has long been proved that the technical-harm issue is a red herring, that costs will rise with or without competition.

The real issue is not the degradation of the "finest telephone system in the world," as Bell rightfully calls itself. Nor is it the basic cost of telephone service. Not even the "telephone" is at stake. What is at stake is the future.

The railroad industry thought it was in the railroad business, not the transportation business. And so did the Interstate Commerce Commission, apparently. Look at what a sorry state the railroads, and, indeed, our entire transportation industry are in today. Likewise, the lines between our data-processing and communications technologies are blurring, and A.T.&T. knows that the telephone business of today and the communications business of tomorrow are vastly different.

Already A.T.&T. is providing services that employ stored programming techniques and other data-processing innovations. We also have a \$35 billion industry made up of hundreds of companies whose business is to manufacture computers and other related business equipment, as well as to provide so-called software and programming services. These companies have no monopoly characteristics. They are

unregulated and unprotected, but are generating products and services.

Specialized carriers that provide interstate transmission facilities and services to fill the unique needs of the sophisticated user have also emerged. Although the Federal Communications Commission recently began fashioning regulations for these new carriers, they have no monopoly characteristics either.

Thus the dilemma. We have a monopolistic telephone industry, heavily regulated at the state and Federal levels, moving slowly but inexorably into markets heretofore unregulated but using pricing principles and cost-allocation methods of the regulated monopoly, distorting the marketplace.

Sensing that Government might therefore bar its participation in the emerging markets, A.T.&T. recommends simply that all services be provided under its monopoly. This would require everything to be regulated over a period of time. It would thus stifle a robust, innovative sector of our economy and deny forever a competitive marketplace. Since the proposed legislation would do just that, this approach should be rejected and the legislation permitted to die.

The question of the Bell System's participation in the emerging marketplace of computer/communications remains, however. Do we exclude Bell entirely and deny ourselves the enormous benefits of its resources? There is an alternative if we can find a way for both competition and monopoly to coexist. The task is not easy nor susceptible to simple solutions. But working together the Congress and the F.C.C. have a unique opportunity to steer a careful course between the wasteful extreme of unregulated monopoly and the kind of regulated competition that failed us in the past.

Regulatory instruments that insure against both predatory pricing and predatory entry must be constructed. The traditional concepts of common-carrier regulation and monopoly protection must be redefined. And, most important, a basic and assured commitment to the free market must be made.

Of course a consensus must be reached on this agenda. This will take time, but it must be done. It matters little that we expound on the magnificence of our existing communication systems and our pre-eminence among nations if we spend our productive energy devising strategies that serve only to restrain our initiative and set us one upon another in a winner-take-all game of power politics.

*John Eger, a lawyer, was acting director of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy from August 1974 to July 1976.*

# The List That Never Was

**By William Safire**

WASHINGTON—The punishment for journalists on the newest "enemies list" is the Carter campaign's refusal to respond to any question submitted by the listee. Perhaps more favored newsmen will press for answers to long-ignored questions like these:

1. Why have you delayed for eight months in making public the list of contributors—including corporations—to your 1976 campaign?

Mr. Carter's recorded evasion has long been, "Nobody ever made a report of contributors and we didn't maintain those records." That was demonstrably false: Two certified public accountants who worked on that Carter campaign have stated that such records were kept, computerized, and a monthly print-out kept the Carter staff fully informed on who contributed how much.

The Carter pretense that his 1976 campaign staff just stuffed money into their pockets without so much as a penciled list for thank-you notes had this purpose: If not given enough time, reporters could not go to many of the big contributors to discover what special interests were taken care of during Mr. Carter's governorship.

Finally, with four weeks to go, Mr. Carter is grudgingly responding to the demands of pests, including this writer, for his fat-cat list. We are being asked to believe that a Carter aide, idly rummaging through his basement in this quiet interval before election, clapped his hands in joy just the other day to discover the "card file" of 1970 contributors.

"We didn't maintain those records," Mr. Carter has been saying. Presumably he will now insist they had been maintained without his knowledge. Or that he thought we asked for a "list," but not a "card file."

"Carter campaign workers were going through the records," the AP now reports, "matching names and amounts with a computer printout of supporters' names." Why was the card file not made public the day it was "found"? The only logical reasons: (a) it is being sanitized, or (b) every week's delay makes independent checking that much less possible.

Let he be caught expunging the name of an embarrassing contributor, Mr. Carter has assured us that the list will not be complete. If there is anything we can depend upon, it is the incompleteness of "the list that never was."

2. Do you think it was proper to accept transportation from Lockheed Corporation to Latin America in the furtherance of its business interests?

Mr. Carter's evasion of this—and other evidence of his use of corporate aircraft of the Coca-Cola company—has been that his travel was "strictly business," to promote Georgia-based industry. But that is not the excuse, that is precisely the conflict. Nobody asks the follow-up: "Would you, as President, accept largesse from United States corporations in the promotion of United States business? If it would not be ethical for a President, why do you claim it was ethical for a Governor?"

3. To what extent are you indebted to Philip Walden of Capricorn Records?

Mr. Walden, the rock music impresario from Macon, Ga., is reported to be preparing his grand entry into Washington, D.C. Did he raise \$400,000 for Mr. Carter last year—or more? How much has he raised this year? Did he or his corporation or his ex-

## ESSAY

ecutives pay any hotel or other bills for the Carter campaign or Carter family? Did Governor Carter propose legislation on tape piracy of benefit to Mr. Walden's company?

The Capricorn connection is significant: Mr. Walden helped deliver Rolling Stone magazine to Mr. Carter's ranks; Rolling Stone sent John Dean to haunt the Republican convention; and Mr. Dean's report of Earl Butz's salacious and idiotic racial "humor" will solidify black Carter support.

4. Why will you not make public the income tax returns of the partnership and corporation you control?

The excuse Mr. Carter gives is his family's privacy. Nonsense: he owns 71 percent and 92 percent of his companies, and readily invades the privacy of his brother, Billy, or daughter, Magna, whenever it suits him. Those Carter company returns, if made public, would show a use of tax loopholes to increase the Carter personal fortune that make a mockery of his talk of "fairness."

"I think the main thing," candidate Carter remarked the other day, "is complete openness about any sort of relationship where a conflict of interest might be involved." He means for Gerald Ford—but not for Jimmy Carter.

# Success in Salvaging

**By John D. Rockefeller 3d**

There is a success story in the low-income housing field in New York City. This is a surprising statement, given the grim facts of deteriorating neighborhoods and increasing numbers of abandoned buildings.

Yet, it is true. It shows that buildings can be salvaged and converted into safe, comfortable, decent homes. I am referring to a project in west Harlem known as Malcolm X.

A few years ago, the forty-year-old buildings were so badly run down that occupancy had dwindled from 95 apartments to 20. They were acquired by a nonprofit organization called the Urban Home Ownership Corporation, with the assistance of the Polo Grounds Community Association. U.H.O. was able to rehabilitate the buildings with the aid of a Federal mortgage guarantee and interest subsidy.

Today, Malcolm X is fully occupied by black, low-income families, living in clean, modernized apartments. What makes it a success, however, is the way the residents have taken responsibility for the project. Recently, they voted to increase their monthly payments from an average of \$150 to \$184 in order to meet rising costs. They took this step for a good reason: Malcolm X is a cooperative. The residents own it and they are determined to protect their investment.

Unfortunately, Malcolm X is a lonely success story. But it does indicate that U.H.O.'s approach could work as one major component of an overall housing strategy. That approach is to combine two factors in the same program: the rehabilitation of basically sound buildings, and home ownership by low-income families. Rehabilitation is crucial in New York where thousands of buildings can be salvaged. Home ownership is important because it ends the traditional landlord-tenant relationship that often results in no one taking responsibility.

Since its founding in 1968, U.H.O. has been able to complete six projects in Harlem and the South Bronx and has three more under construction, for a total of 1,200 units. In New York City terms, it is a drop in the ocean. But even with this low volume, U.H.O. is now the largest nonprofit rehabilitation sponsor remaining in the city, and quite possibly in the nation.

This fact is a commentary on the depressed state of the housing field. The last eight years have been extraordinarily difficult for all sponsors of low-income housing projects. The

fundamental problem has been the inflationary spiral that has driven costs up faster than the capacity of low-income people to meet them.

But even more frustrating have been the inadequacies of government housing programs. The programs of the city and New York State had no provisions that made U.H.O.'s approach possible, nor did they allow any fees to help defray a nonprofit sponsor's overhead.

The Federal programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development were not designed for U.H.O.'s combination of rehabilitation and home ownership either, but they could be adapted to it. Moreover, H.U.D. agreed to allow a fee of 6 percent of construction costs for sponsor's overhead. But beyond these two positive facts, working with H.U.D. has been a difficult experience.

A constant problem has been red tape. It took H.U.D. 18 months to approve U.H.O.'s first project. Processing time for later projects stretched to two, and, in some cases, three years. The number of projects that H.U.D. has been able to approve has been far too limited. U.H.O. had hoped to do 1,200 units a year instead of that many in eight years. Recently, H.U.D. notified U.H.O. that the 6 percent fee allowed on all past projects is to be discontinued. This, of course, means that U.H.O. ultimately will have to go out of existence.

Malcolm X is a small beacon of hope, a low-income project that has worked in the city with the toughest housing problem in the nation. If it is possible on a small scale, there should be no valid reason why it cannot be done on a large scale.

I do not believe that the housing problem need be out of control, that it is beyond the range of human ingenuity and will. It is time to learn from the experience of the past and to fashion a national housing policy that works and includes all needed elements. Home ownership projects must be promoted, for they encourage residents to take responsibility. Processing time must be rigorously held to six months or less. Modest fees are essential to enable nonprofit talent pools like U.H.O. to do the job. Many more such nonprofit organizations should be created.

Will this happen? The only certainty is that until it does the housing problem in New York City—and elsewhere in the nation—will grow steadily worse.

*John D. Rockefeller 3d was one of the founders of the Urban Home Ownership Corporation.*

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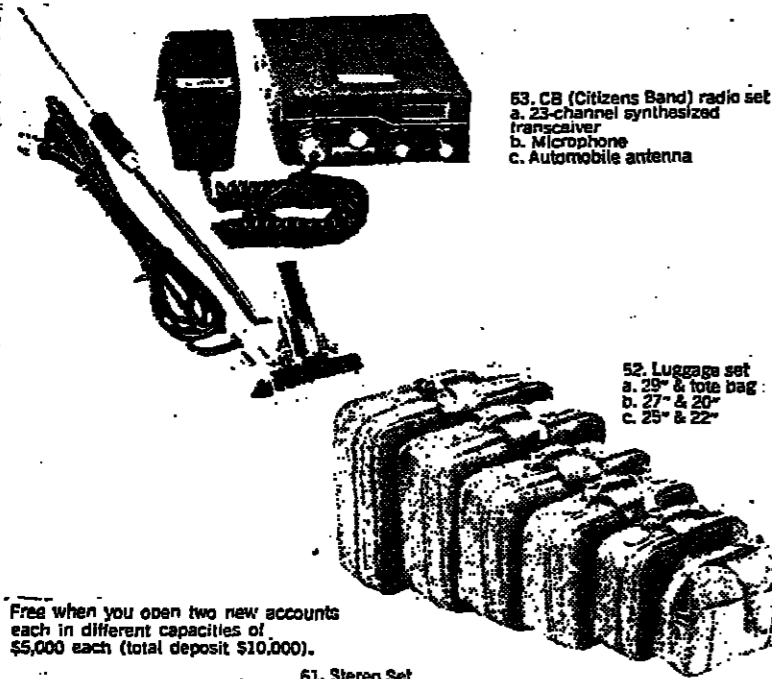


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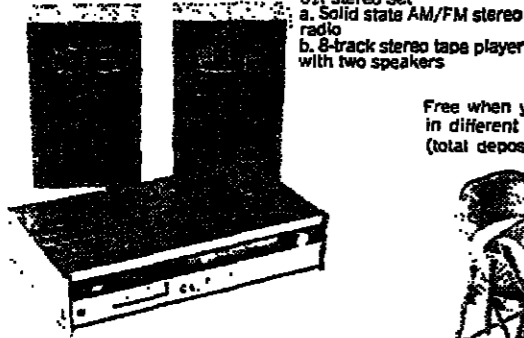
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Pay to the order of The Dime Savings Bank of New York

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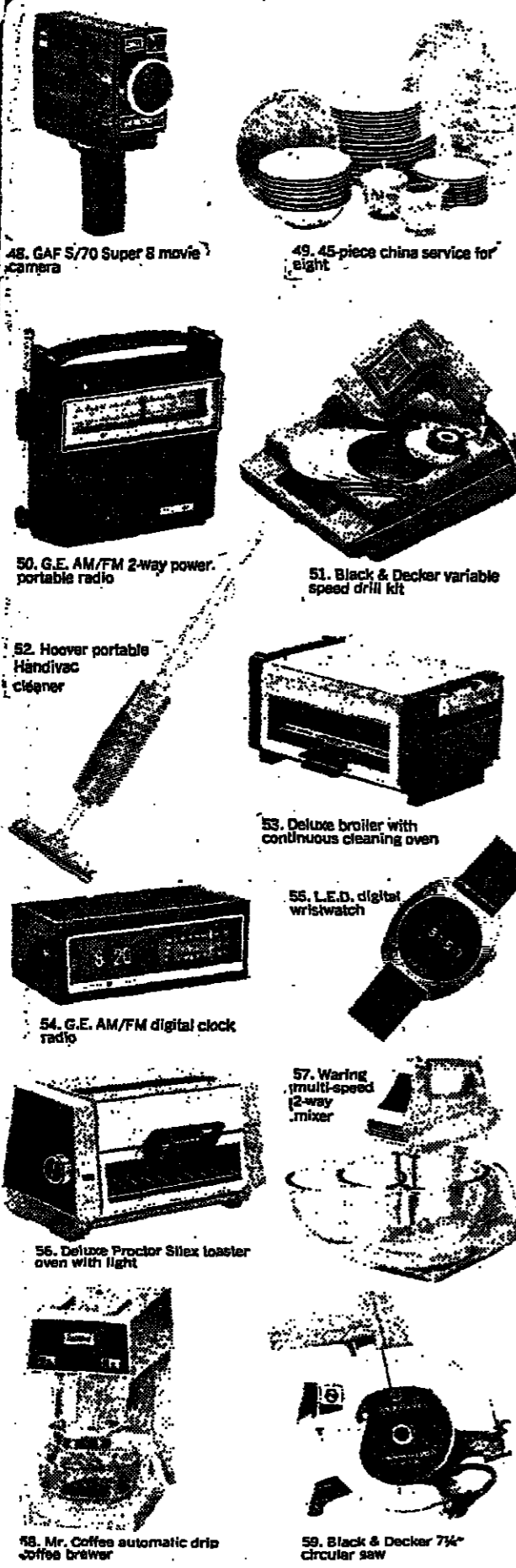
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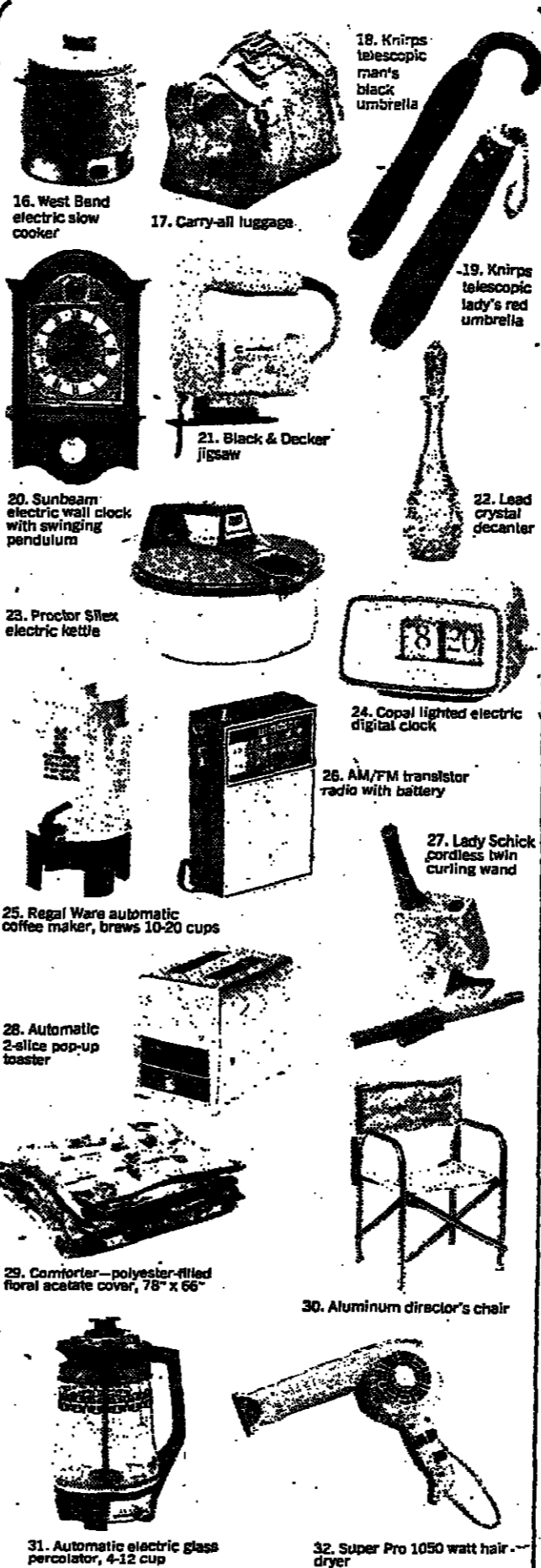
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\*Minimum deposit must remain 14 months. Only one gift to an individual.



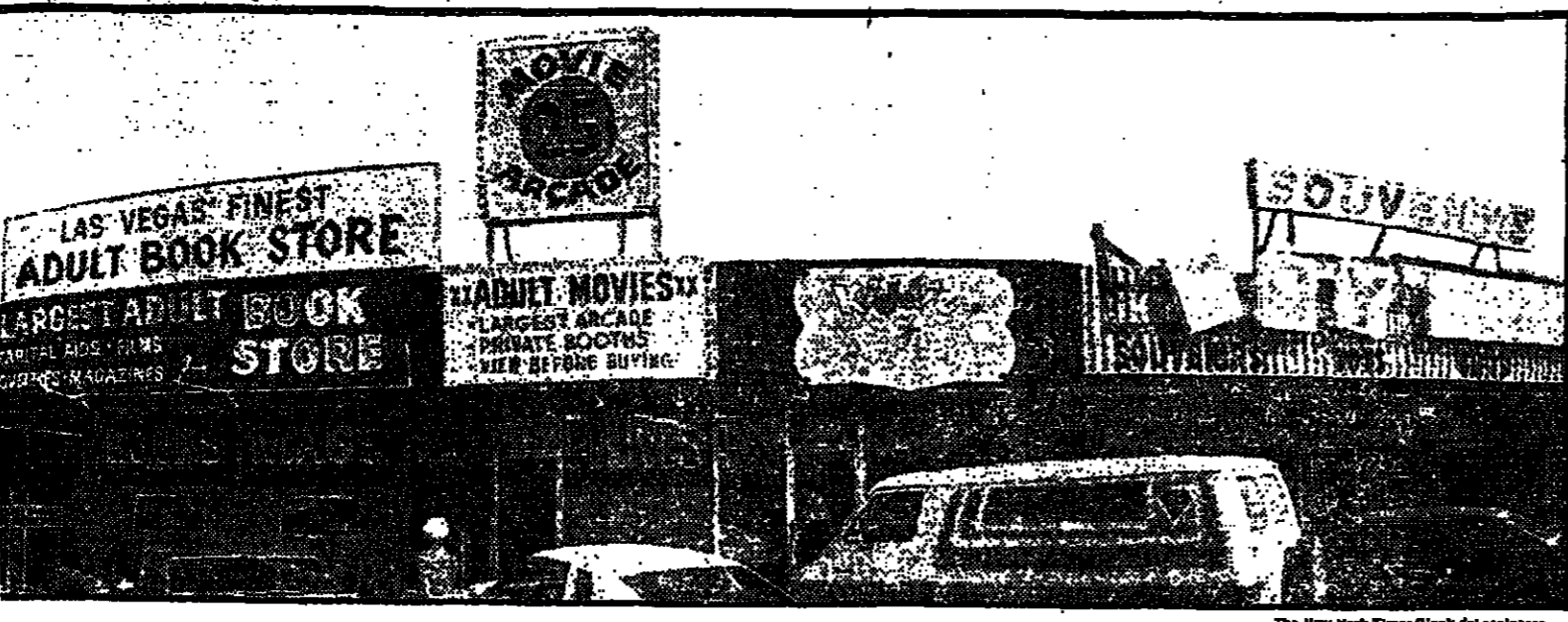
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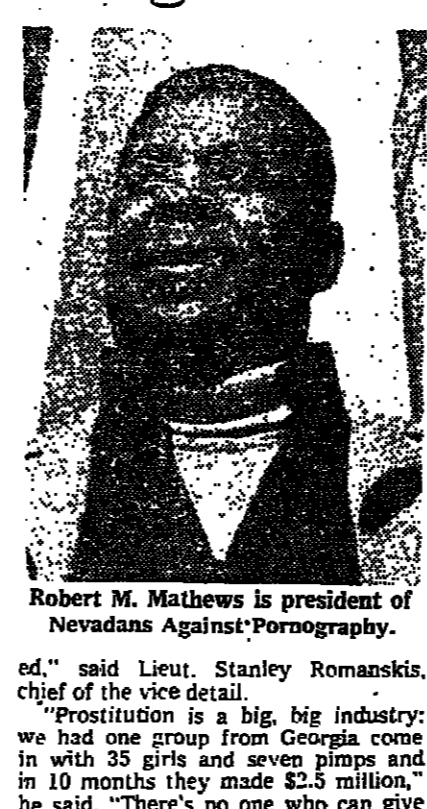
A bookstore and a peep show sharing frontage with a Kiddie Arcade and a toy shop on the Strip across from the Sahara Hotel in Las Vegas

Vegas Cracking Down on Merchandising of Sex

By BERT LINDSEY
The New York Times
In this gaudy desert...

Las Vegas "capital strip" that is lined with gambling palaces...

of the civic leaders pressing for the crackdown, said that he and the other four commissioners had all been elected on platforms seeking to curb pornography and open prostitution.



Robert M. Mathews is president of Nevadans Against Pornography.

Police in Darien Face New Foe: Crime

By MICHAEL KNIGHT
Special to The New York Times

DARIEN, Conn. — When Joseph Spadaro drove down the ramp at Exit 13 of the Connecticut Turnpike here the other day, three things were immediately apparent.

The third thing that was evident as Patrolman Eugene Haynes and Robert Belmonte snapped handcuffs on him was that the Darien Police Department, which once spent much of its time directing traffic, quieting noisy parties and finding lost dogs, had grown up with suburban police departments nationwide into polished and professional miniature versions of the nation's big urban police departments.

The police departments have changed as the suburbs have changed. They are bigger, more complex, more sophisticated and varied and, in part because of the suburban ring of highways, more vulnerable to serious crime.

In the 20 years since the turnpike was completed and the suburban boom moved into high gear here, Darien's population jumped from 11,000 to 22,000 people, many of them short-term corporate transferees and their families.

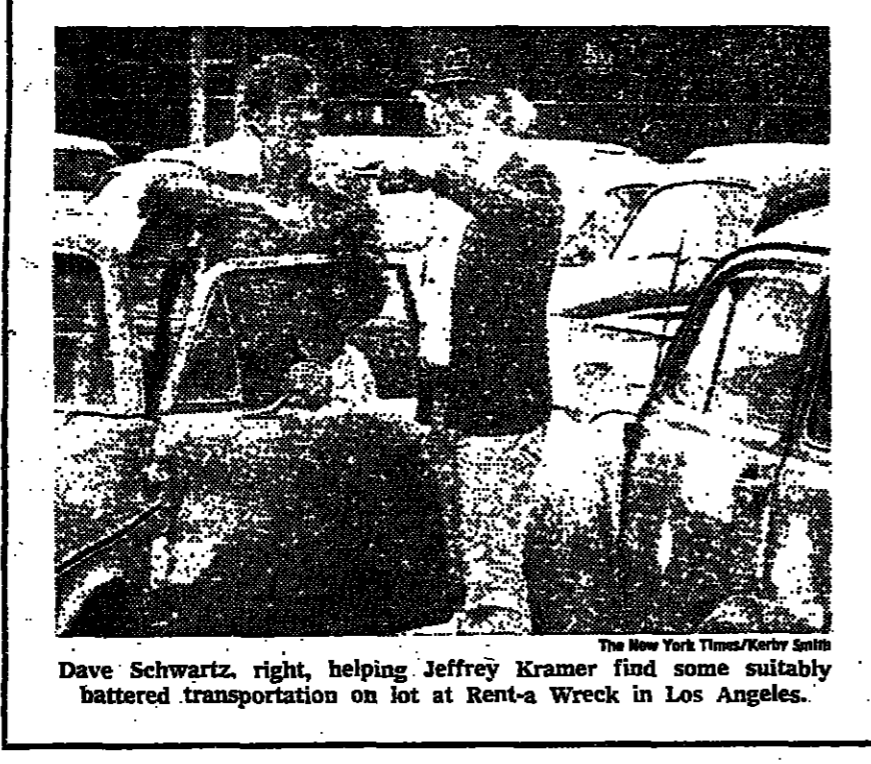
The changes, from the police point of view, mean many more miles of streets to patrol, fewer familiar faces on the street, more bars, restaurants, stores and offices to protect from burglars, shoplifters and bad-check artists.



Patrolman Thomas Griffith, a member of the Darien, Conn., Police Department, walking his beat.

Continued on Page 38, Column 1

...nobody said "Stop it, gosh," said Robert M. ...



Dave Schwartz, right, helping Jeffrey Kramer find some suitably battered transportation on lot at Rent-a-Wreck in Los Angeles.

Film Stars Go for Beat-Up Rent-a-Cars

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 1—The cars are battered and beaten. The fenders are crumpled, the doors smashed and the upholstery torn.

It is not the place you would expect to find all McGraw waiting in line to rent a car, or Sarah Miles returning one. But both actresses have been here.

In 1970 Mr. Schwartz sold a woman a used car for \$225; it broke down the same day. She returned and said that she wanted a car that would at least last the three months she was going to be in Los Angeles.

Then the Los Angeles Police Department found a 1964 Chevrolet that had been stolen and reported the car as wrecked.

Laughing, Mr. Schwartz recalls the time he sent one of his assistants, Kenny, after Mr. Schwartz's wife and child. On the way back, Kenny stopped to pick up a customer, Don Meredith, the former football player who has become an actor.

Cars should be transportation, not ego trips, and the more beat-up a car is the better it should run—that is Mr. Schwartz's belief.

News Summary

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1976

National
Leaders gave Chancellor reduced majority in Bonn, but Mr. Schmidt's Computer project...

National
Criticism continued to grow over the racial remarks made by Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz...

Business/Finance
Balance of payment deficits must be eliminated by both rich and poor nations, the head of the International Monetary Fund said...

Israeli security forces clashed in the town occupied West Bank...

The Presidential campaigns this year are the first to be fully financed with Federal money...

The nation's economic recovery will stay sluggish for the remainder of the year, according to many of the bankers gathered in Washington...

Police in Bangladesh this week arrested about 600 people...

Moonlighting by off-duty police officers is becoming a common practice in many cities...

Stiffer penalties should be imposed on criminal violators of the antitrust laws, according to Donald I. Baker...

Index

Table with 2 columns: Section Name and Page Number. Includes International, Government/Politics, General, and Health/Science.

Amusements/Arts

Table with 2 columns: Article Title and Page Number. Includes 'Alex and the Gypsy', 'East and West German writers on freedom and censorship'.

Family/Style

Table with 2 columns: Article Title and Page Number. Includes 'Young women obstetricians popular', 'Wine auction is a polite success'.

Quotation of the Day

"If poverty is to be reduced, then developed nations must squarely face the fact that current and projected levels of official development assistance for the poorest countries are disgracefully inadequate."



Robert S. McNamara in Manila

Features/Notes

Table with 2 columns: Article Title and Page Number. Includes 'Man in the news: Helmut Schmidt', 'Going Out Guide'.

PARKING

Motorists will be able to park their cars today on both sides of those streets where alternate-side-of-the-street regulations are normally in effect.



# Shofar Sounding a Last Time At a Brooklyn Synagogue

By MARCIA CHAMBERS

Rabbi Solomon B. Shapiro will sound the shofar for the last time at sundown tonight, marking an end to Yom Kippur and to the life of his synagogue on a tree-lined street in Brooklyn's East Flatbush.

"It's very sad," he said. "There is nothing one can do anymore." As Kol Nidre services began last night, the temple's elders took their tallithim from maroon velvet pouches and draped the prayer shawls over their shoulders and heads. They moved slowly, sadly. They, too, knew that this was their last High Holy Day service in East Flatbush.

Like many other inner city houses of worship, the Congregation of Temple B'nai Abraham of East Flatbush, which a decade ago attracted some 700 Jews for Yom Kippur, yesterday drew 30 devout men and women, all elderly. Their children and their friends, fearful of a changing neighborhood, have fled to other Brooklyn neighborhoods, Mill Basin or Flatlands, and Long Island and New Jersey.

### Block-Busting Tactics

In the late 1960's and early 1970's, attempts were made to keep this section of East Flatbush integrated. But white homeowners fled, succumbing to intense block-busting tactics. Some officials considered East Flatbush the scene of the fastest racial transition in the history of New York City. In 1969, there were 281 blacks of a total 101,000 people. The 1970 Census reported that 24,236 blacks, many of them middle class, lived in East Flatbush.

The 52-year-old rabbi, raised in Brooklyn and the Orthodox synagogue's spiritual leader for 30 years, admits to defeat. He, too, has been trying to relocate his synagogue, to retain its name, in another Brooklyn community. To date he has failed.

Rabbi Shapiro had planned to close the two-story brick synagogue at 407 East 53d Street before the High Holy Days, but the elders pleaded for just one more year and the rabbi acquiesced.

"But this year will be our last," the rabbi said.

Temple B'nai Abraham, which opened its doors in 1939, is one of a dozen moribund or dead synagogues in the northern part of East Flatbush, an area that was once almost exclusively Jewish. Rabbi Shapiro says that few Jews remain. He has tried economizing, and even Thursday night B'nai—but the end seems inevitable.

"We cut down on electricity and heat," he said. The rabbi has not been paid a salary for the last several months and the cantor is gone. The temple couldn't afford him.

# President of P.B.A. Calls 24-Hour Halt In Demonstrations

Douglas D. Weaving, president of the townsmen's Benevolent Association, asked New York City's 18,000 police officers to stop demonstrating for 24 hours starting at sundown yesterday in observance of Yom Kippur, but he urged them to resume tonight their protests against deferred wages and lengthened work schedules.

Appearing on a television news program, Mr. Weaving, who last week accepted a tentative agreement on a new contract with the city that was subsequently rejected by P.B.A. delegates, also asserted that his organization's stand in the labor dispute would harden.

"Being a good guy might have been a waste of time," he said, referring to the five months of negotiations that had produced last week's settlement. "Now I feel like going back to the old ways and being a tough guy again."

### 'Any Time and Any Place'

Mr. Weaving indicated that he was prepared to negotiate with the city "at any time and any place," but his offer was once again rejected by city officials yesterday who insisted that the Beame administration had offered all it was prepared to give in the tentative agreement that was rejected by the police union last week.

Its Hebrew school, which once had an enrollment of 300 children, closed its doors in 1973. Its last bar mitzvah, in May, was a happenstance. "Somebody wandered in off the street and made a bar mitzvah," the rabbi said.

Since Orthodox Jews cannot use transportation to go to services, they are easy prey for muggers. The rabbi said one elderly member of the synagogue was mugged last week.

"He has given up and plans to move now," the rabbi said.

Mr. Getz is disconsolate that he must leave a synagogue he helped to build and to shape.

### 'It Really Hurts'

"How can it ever be abandoned or sold? It hurts, it really hurts," he said. Mr. Getz is the vice president, secretary and treasurer of the synagogue. The president moved away.

Samuel Weber, also 72, runs the bingo game. His wife also works in the synagogue. "Without bingo," said Mr. Weber, "we would have closed down a long time ago." Mr. Weber has lived in East Flatbush for 40 years. The rabbi said in a recent interview that Mr. Weber and Mr. Getz were the backbone of the synagogue.

"For old people, a temple is important," Mr. Weber said. A retired electrician, Mr. Weber hopes to remain in East Flatbush. And when his synagogue closes, he hopes to find another.

Like many of the old synagogues on Manhattan's Lower East Side, Temple B'nai Abraham has difficulty each day obtaining a minyan, the quorum of 10 for worship. Often only six can be found.

But Temple B'nai Abraham has a rabbi, and the building—with its hard wooden benches and stained-glass windows—appears to be well kept and solid.

At Congregation Agudath-Achim of East Flatbush at 902 Lenox Road, a few blocks away, the evidence of destruction is everywhere.

The three-story brick synagogue that once housed 1,800 worshippers on the High Holy Days has a congregation now of some 20 elderly men and women.

Its metal door is scarred with graffiti. Purple and green stained-glass windows are broken, and the stairway leading to the women's section on the third floor is dirty and littered. Ancient books, their bindings ripped, lie scattered in what was an open adjoining the rabbi's study. He left the synagogue last year for Israel, and his lonely congregants, bent and frail, pray in isolation, six or eight pews apart from one another.

pared to give in the tentative agreement that was rejected by the police union last week.

The key elements of that agreement were that the city would hire 400 of the 3,000 policemen laid off during the fiscal crisis last year and grant a 6 percent raise starting last Sept. 1, as well as new cost-of-living allowances. In exchange, the P.B.A. agreed to drop a suit seeking the raise retroactive to Sept. 1, 1975, and also agreed to cuts in fringe benefits amounting to nearly \$28 million.

But yesterday Mr. Weaving reiterated that policemen would insist on the retroactive raise and on an elimination of the 10 additional workdays that were being required of them as of yesterday.

Last night it appeared that demonstrations and picketing had ceased around the city in response to Mr. Weaving's appeal. Police commands around various boroughs also did not report any problems over the new work schedules.

Protesters Halt Paris Train

PARIS, Oct. 3 (Reuters)—A group of anti-Soviet demonstrators stopped the Paris-Copenhagen-Moscow Express by pulling the emergency cord shortly after it left here today, railway officials said.

The group then distributed leaflets among passengers calling for the release of a Norwegian and an American they said had been imprisoned in the Soviet Union for political offenses.

PARIS, Oct. 3 (Reuters)—A group of anti-Soviet demonstrators stopped the Paris-Copenhagen-Moscow Express by pulling the emergency cord shortly after it left here today, railway officials said. The group then distributed leaflets among passengers calling for the release of a Norwegian and an American they said had been imprisoned in the Soviet Union for political offenses.

# Police in Darien, Conn., Are Facing New Foe: Crime

Continued From Page 29

and an end to an era of relative freedom from the fear of crime.

The town still has its estates and country clubs, tree-shaded private lanes and exclusive carriage-trade shops. And the police department's 43 men still have time to gossip with storekeepers along the Boston Post Road, flirt with the waitresses at the Sugar Bowl Restaurant and tip their caps to little old ladies like characters in a Norman Rockwell painting.

But Darien had its first bank robbery two years ago, its first street holdup last year and its first murder in decades—a triple homicide in a barroom brawl—last fall.

"And we've had nine armed robberies so far this year, and you know they used to be just unheard of here," said John W. Jordan, the chief of police, who added hastily that arrests had been made in seven of the robberies and suspects were being sought in the other two.

### Burglaries Rose

"And this year we're getting more than our share of housebreaks and burglaries," Chief Jordan said. "I don't know if I joined the force in 1950, if we had a burglary, we'd spend all day on it and dust everything from soup to nuts for fingerprints because it was a big deal and pretty rare. But now we have seven or three a week."

Another measure of what has happened is that the number of "bank escorts"—officers assigned to accompany merchants afraid to take their receipts to the bank night depositories—has jumped up every year, reaching 1,085 last year. "Years ago, the guy just walked to the bank himself, but now he wants a police escort," explained Capt. Angelo Toscano, who is in charge of the department's in-

creasingly busy four-man detective squad. "When I came in 1957, people here knew there was crime in the world, but they never thought it could affect them in Darien."

Now signs in store windows warn that shoppers will be prosecuted. Merchants attend police seminars on credit card crime and how to spot a phony check. A new policy of "aggressive patrol"—a term whose meaning is as elusive as the strange goods, a cold and calculating "eye-ball fix" from a policeman—was instituted two years ago, as was a "park and walk" program at the town's four major shopping centers.

Crime Rise Put at 10%

None of that adds up to a crime wave here, or even sets this town much apart from thousands of other suburbs nationwide where the Federal Bureau of Investigation's statistics show a 10 percent increase last year in reported serious crime.

But it does mean that small town police departments like Darien's have had to change radically from the days not so long ago when, as Captain Toscano put it, "we had to go out and grab guys to join, and then they gave you a gun and a badge and a uniform and said, 'Here, you be a cop!'"

Setbacks then were as meager as the training. "We didn't do it for money, we did it for love," said Captain Toscano, who joined the force at \$3800. Starting pay is now \$13,000.

The new breed of suburban policeman here is young, lean and aggressive, well educated, well equipped, well armed, intensively trained and highly motivated. Many of those qualities were illustrated in an incident that took place while Chief Jordan was in his office here extolling the department's 35 percent case-closing rate and its 90 percent conviction rate. Two men from the Bronx and a third from Newark drove off the turnpike

# EX-REP. SMITH DIES AT HOME IN VIRGINIA

Former Head of Rules Committee Legislated Against Communists—Foe of Civil Rights Laws

By JOHN T. McQUISTON

Former Representative Howard Worth Smith of Virginia, who during his 36 years in Congress rose to the position of chairman of the House Rules Committee, where he led conservative opposition to civil rights legislation, died yesterday at his home in Alexandria, Va. He was 93 years old.

The cause of death was heart failure, according to a family spokesman, who said Mr. Smith had been ill for several weeks.

The tall, slim octogenarian, who was known by his colleagues as the "Judge," was elected to the House in 1931 after serving as circuit judge in Virginia. He remained in Congress until 1966, when he was defeated at the age of 83 in a Democratic primary bid for another term.

He represented the Eighth Congressional District of Virginia, the largest of the state's 10 districts. His voters, suburban Government workers, industrial workers and farmers, included conservatives and liberals, as well as Democrats and Republicans.

Strengthened by 2 Posts

He was often called "the second most powerful man in the House," next to the Speaker himself. The source of his extraordinary strength was his dual position as chairman of the Strategic Rules Committee and leader of the conservative Southern Democrats, Dixiecrats. Mr. Smith submerged, watered down or postponed a steady stream of legislation he opposed.

For example, he bottled up in the Rules Committee President Franklin D. Roosevelt's wage and house bill in 1937. He battled President Truman's legislative program, helped throttle education and welfare measures in the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations and blocked Katochuk for Alaska for almost a full year.

While adept at leading the opposition, Mr. Smith also left his mark on a number of laws. One of these was the Smith Act of 1940, which made it a crime to be a Communist. And his running battle with organized labor inspired both the Smith-Connally Act of 1943, which banned strikes and the closed shop, and the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947.

However, his most hard-fought battle



Howard W. Smith

came at the end of his legislative career. That challenge was the push for civil rights. Like all legislation, civil rights bills had to obtain the clearance of the Rules Committee at several critical points.

On one occasion, Mr. Smith simply left Washington while legislative strategists fumed. Then, at the last possible moment, he walked into the committee room. He said that a barn had burned down on his dairy farm in rural Virginia and that it had taken time to make repairs.

Mr. Smith was a stubborn enemy of civil rights and made no apologies for it. "It comes back to the old question of the differences in philosophy between the liberals and the conservatives," he once said. "That is a real division in this country. I am a conservative and I have been scrambling and scratching around here for 32 years, and I have always found that when you are doing that, you grasp any snickersnee you can get hold of and fight the best way you can."

He graduated from Bethel Military Academy in Warrenton, Va., and received his bachelor of laws degree in 1903 from the University of Virginia, of which he later became a member of the Board of Visitors. He was married to the former Anne Corcoran in 1923, and they had a son, Howard, and a daughter, Violet.

After practicing law in Alexandria for 20 years, Mr. Smith went on the bench of the Alexandria Corporation Court in 1922. He was judge of the 16th Circuit in Virginia from 1928 to 1930, and went to Congress in 1931.

Mr. Smith's "snickersnee" was the Rules Committee.

His official residence was the family farmhouse, where he was born Feb. 2, 1883. Built in 1797, the house is in Broad Run, in Civil War battlefield country about 35 miles southwest of Washington. His mother entertained him as a boy with tales of the Yankees marching through.

In his three decades in Congress, Mr. Smith, witnessed a ceaseless advance of Federal power in areas where he had made many legislative efforts to curb it. He used to complain that the Constitution had been "virtually rewritten."

DR. LEO BURSTEIN

Dr. Leo Burstein, a retired general practitioner, surgeon and art patron, died yesterday at St. Elizabeth Hospital, Elizabeth, N.J., following a heart attack. He was 66 years old and lived in Elizabeth.

Dr. Burstein was a founder of Elizabeth's Medical Art Group, where he and his colleagues created art work to raise funds for local charities. He painted landscapes in oils and also helped to raise money for the Newark Museum and New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A graduate of Franklin and Marshall College and the University of Cincinnati Medical School, he became a staff physician at three hospitals in Elizabeth.

He leaves a brother, Herbert, and two sisters, Hannah Sperling and Marjorie Weissman.

LEO B. TRAVERS

Leo B. Travers, a retired partner in his former odd-lot brokerage house of Carlisle & Jacquelin, died yesterday at the Jersey Shore Medical Center in Spring Lake, N.J. He was 85 years old and resided in Spring Lake and at the New York Athletic Club.

Mr. Travers had held a seat on the New York Stock Exchange for about 50 years and was a member of the advisory boards of the Catholic Big Sisters and Mount Sinai Hospital.

Survivors include three nieces, Genevieve Moore, Mary Ann Travers and Millicent Ryan, and a nephew, Walter E. Travers Jr.

Crime Rate in Newburgh, N.Y., Is Called State's Highest for '75

The Orange County community of Newburgh had the highest per capita crime rate in New York State last year, followed by Poughkeepsie and Rochester, with New York City fourth, according to State Division of Criminal Justice Services.

A division report showed Newburgh with 9,219 crimes per 100,000 residents, Poughkeepsie with 8,577, Rochester with 8,268 and New York City with 7,891.

New York, which has 42 percent of the state's population, reported 58 percent of the state's total crimes.

Newburgh had the greatest rate of violent crime, at 2,566 per 100,000 residents, nearly triple the overall state rate of 890 per 100,000. New York City was second with a rate of 1,749 per 100,000.

Six areas had higher property crime rates than New York City's 5,943 per 100,000 during 1975. They were Rochester, with 7,710; Niagara County with 6,975; Poughkeepsie, with 6,804; Newburgh, with 6,652; Syracuse, with 6,346; and Sullivan County, with 6,127.

Loan Shark, Out of U.S. Prison For 2 Weeks, Is Shot to Death

UTICA, N.Y., Oct. 3 (AP)—Albert J. Marrone, 35 years old, a convicted loan-shark who was released from Federal prison two weeks ago, was shot to death gangland style as he got out of his automobile at his home here early today, the city police said.

Mr. Marrone's body was found on the front lawn of his home. Nearly two dozen bullets had been fired at him, the police said. He died of multiple bullet wounds.

He had been convicted in 1972 with five others of making and attempting to collect on a loan to J. Schuyler Sackman, a Syracuse insurance man, at illegally high interest rates.

# Butter Jackson, 67, Dies; Trombonist Performed With Many Top Bands

Quentin (Butter) Jackson, a trombonist who played with Cab Calloway's Duke Ellington's and Count Basie's bands, died of heart attack Saturday at St. Clare's Hospital. He became ill at the Broadway Theater, where he was playing in the orchestra of "Guys and Dolls." He was 67 years old and lived at 620 Greenwich Street.

Mr. Jackson joined Don Redman's band in New York in 1922 and stayed with the group until 1930. He then joined the Cab Calloway band, remaining with it until 1948. For about two years he freelanced and played with the Lucky Millinder group until 1948, when he became part of Duke Ellington's band, and replaced his brother-in-law, Claude Jones, as the trombonist.

His specialty with the Ellington band was trombone solos, using the "wah-wah" sound, a cross between a muted and a plunger mute. He did it on his horn in the style that had been created and perfected by the late Sam Nanton, Mr. Ellington's original trombonist.

Mr. Jackson was with Mr. Ellington for 11 years. After he left the Ellington group he toured Europe with the Quincy Jones band. Upon his return to the United States he joined Count Basie's band.

In recent years he played with the Thad Jones-Mel Lewis band at the Village Vanguard and toured Japan and the Soviet Union with the band. One of his appearances in New York was at the Newport Jazz Festival's concert series at Duke Ellington's music at Carnegie Hall in July.

Mr. Jackson is survived by his wife, the former Jacqueline Taylor, and two sisters, Marguerite Leigh and Dorothea Jones.

A funeral service will be held at 2 P.M. tomorrow at Walter B. Cooke's, 1504 Third Avenue, at 85th Street.

Deaths

ABRAMOWITZ—Eva, beloved wife of the late Israel Abramowitz, died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Elizabeth, N.J., following a heart attack. She was 66 years old and lived in Elizabeth.

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Quentin (Butter) Jackson

# COL. DAVID BRADY A WAS DRAFT BOAR

Col. David Brady, a member of the New York City Select System during World War II, died yesterday at his home, 15 Street, after a long illness, 15 years old.

Colonel Brady was executive of the New York City Select System during World War II. In his long legal career, he was with the law firms of the O'Connor and Franklin, and the late Martin Littleton, who had also been a law partner Kenneth R. Simpson, the chair New York County Republican.

Colonel Brady was born in N.C., and graduated from Duke University. He received his law degree from Columbia University Law School.

Colonel Brady is survived by the former Joan Silber, a dau C. Leonard Gordon, and two daughters. A memorial service will be held at 2 P.M. Wednesday in Temple

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67, Dies; Performed by Top Bands



Members of the Connecticut delegation to the House of Representatives, from the left: William R. Cotter, Robert N. Giamo, Stewart B. McKinney, Anthony Toby Moffett and Christopher J. Dodd.

### Connecticut's Delegation Is Homogenized

**ARTIN TOLCHEIN**  
To The New York Times

ON — There are few to the Connecticut delegation of Representatives, liberals and ideological beset other delegations, New Yorkers, are virtually all gentlemen. It is a gentlemanly group of whose members have just stepped off a homogenized delegation meant to reflect Connecticut's and suburbs rather than of city life.

"You see that in other not in ours. We live her. It's self-protecting."

ader investigation

gation that is so free of hat one member's curth scandal seems as in it is uncharacteristic. William R. Cotter, Democrat, with close ties to Democratic leadership, is ated by the Justice Department receiving campaign donations of \$1,200 from seven members in 1974. The donations a fund-raising cocktail

for a member of Connecticut campaign donations. A Justice Department lishes, however, that "it a nonprosecutable violation is a vaguely written coercion can be proven, not been alleged, and Mr. says that he was unaware

of the law, adds: "I'm convinced that there was nothing illegal."

The lone impassioned member of the Connecticut delegation is Anthony Toby Moffett, a 31-year-old grandson of Lebanese immigrants and a freshman Democrat from the northeastern part of the state.

His coal-black eyes blazing and his dark, wavy hair ruffled, Mr. Moffett took the floor of the House last week to attack George Mahon, the conservative, 76-year-old chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, for holding a closed House-Senate conference on a defense appropriations bill.

Ignoring the conventional wisdom that freshmen, like children, should be seen but not heard—and above all not to be a powerful chairman—Mr. Moffett argued that a closed meeting was an invitation to special privilege and under-the-table deals, a matter of keen interest to Connecticut, where defense is the major manufacturing industry.

"The fact of the matter has been that when we close a meeting, it lends itself all the more to, let us say, a Senator coming in and saying that he is interested in this project or that," Mr. Moffett said. "I think that ought to go on in the open."

Few issues arouse the six-member Connecticut delegation to the House of Representatives more than the defense contracts that are the cornerstone of the state's economy. Connecticut manufactures nuclear submarines, jet aircraft engines, tanks, helicopters and small and large arms.

The state received \$1.9 billion in Federal defense contracts this year, more than all but five states and more per capita than any other state. This was \$400 million less than last year, however, and the reduction has hurt the state's economy and focused attention on its Congressmen.

There are essentially two Connecticut delegations: Anthony Toby Moffett and everyone else. Mr. Moffett, an unabashed activist with a 100 percent rating from Americans for Democratic Action, is a leader of the freshman class and played a major role in reform of the seniority system and in natural-gas legislation.

He is the only member of the delegation to vote consistently against the defense appropriation bills, even though they contain needed funds for Connecticut.

"I have a lot of conviction about being consistent," Mr. Moffett said. "I don't think you're consistent when you scream and yell against waste and vote for the defense bill."

"I voted against all defense bills and foreign military defense bills except one. I feel that they're not being adequately scrutinized. They're going to lead us to destruction, if we're not careful. We're jeopardizing national security by gold-plating the defense system."

Concerted Action Needed

"The fleet's in bad shape. We can't get planes off the ground because they haven't been repaired. Instead we're spending it all on this gold-plating."

Like all delegation members, however, Mr. Moffett joins in protests against defense contracts that he believes unjustly discriminate against Connecticut.

"We're such a small delegation that we have to get our whole act together to pack any kind of wallop," said Senator Lowell P. Weicker, a Republican who had previously served in the House.

The delegation's wallop is minimal, however. The six members lack not only a committee chairman but also a subcommittee chairman. This is a result of both the delegation's small size and the penchant of its members for running for Governor or Senator—the New Yorker's disease—thereby losing their seats and seniority.

Representative Robert Giamo, a Democrat of New Haven, and dean of the delegation, who has served in the House for 18 years, is the only delegation member elected before 1970. It is unusual for a nine-term member of the House not to have at least a subcommittee chairmanship—Fred Richmond, a freshman New Yorker, has one—and some of Mr. Giamo's colleagues attribute his lack of a chairmanship to a lack of aggressiveness.

Unlike the New Yorkers, the Connecticut delegation lacks a conviction that its presence in Washington is vital to the nation's well-being as well as to that of the delegation members.

"I don't think that any of us think that our lives would come to a shattering end if we weren't here," said Representative Stewart B. McKinney, a liberal Republican from Fairfield, who has a 72 percent rating from Americans for Democratic Action.

Christopher J. Dodd acknowledges that "I've maintained a low profile down here."

"I didn't want to come on like Atilla the Hun," Mr. Dodd said. "A lot of

people knew my dad and thought I was going to utilize that connection to further my own interest.

"The first term, I wanted to get to know the people of my district really well. I went home every weekend but two. I made 400 speeches in 20 months."

Mr. Dodd is generally considered to be on a collision course with Ronald A. Sarsin, a moderate Republican who has swept the normally Democratic district in the center of the state. Their colleagues expect Mr. Dodd and Mr. Sarsin to be their party's nominees for Governor or Senator.

A Career in the House

Only Mr. Giamo, a New Haven Democrat who is widely respected, seems intent upon making the House his career. After 18 years, he seems to have made peace with some of his former adversaries at Yale and is being pressured by his colleagues to run for chairman of the Budget Committee.

The other members use Mr. Giamo as their legislative adviser. The delegation holds no formal meetings because, as Mr. Giamo says, "we're only six guys; we check with each other on the floor."

"We get along very well," Mr. Giamo adds. "There's no animosity, no hostility."

Nor is there much diversity, with the exception of Mr. Moffett.

"We all vote very much alike," said Mr. McKinney, who has a 72 percent rating from Americans for Democratic Action. "We act very much alike. We tend to see the same problems."

### Metropolitan Briefs

#### Is Last Day for Nov. 2

is the last day New register to vote for the election. This may be rolling places from 1 P.M. y and tomorrow.

gistering by mail, forms ed by midnight tonight ce borough office of Elections.

#### ted for Speeding

ce crackdown on speed- Connecticut highways in at least 500 arrests in 48 hours of the operation.

Police said that 166 arding were recorded for the drive began and 334 s were made on Saturday heavier traffic. e arrests were concentrated in the state's major population

#### lam Loss

ercent of New Jersey's stock has been wiped shortages on the ocean loss could mean higher es, according to the Fisheries Service. A tes that 59,000 tons of ave been lost to date, id from its Middle Atlantic Fisheries Center in N.J. The survey reports y clam stocks have been t of all in the Middle Atlantic which supplies 95 per- clams consumed in the Jersey loss repre- 5 percent of the total

#### ising Fraud

Goldstein, the United y for New Jersey, said he d the financial records of ontractors as part of a gation into possible kick- backs to some 650 stly single-family homes. Department of Housing velopment. Disclosure of tion came after Melvin Neptune real-estate brod as a Federal agent in air contracts, admitted Federal Court in Newark ken kickbacks of 10 per- than \$3.5 million worth since 1964. Nine Mon- y contractors admitted acts to Mr. Kronengold.

### FOUNDATIONS TO PAY FOR MAYORAL AGENCY

Human Services Planning Office to Receive Financing of \$205,000 From 11 Outside Funds

**By PETER KIHSS**

A new office is being set up under the First Deputy Mayor, John E. Zuccotti, and will be paid for by leading foundations to try to plan how best to reorganize education, health and similar social services during the New York City budget crisis.

The Office of Human Services Planning is being financed by \$205,000 put up by 11 outside funds. The New York Community Trust is providing \$50,000, and the rest is coming from the Carnegie Corporation, the Robert Sterling Clark Foundation, the Booth Ferris Foundation (handed by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company), the Ford Foundation, the Foundation for Child Development, the Fund for the City of New York, the Greater New York Fund, the New York Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Ron Walter, recently an assistant to Mr. Zuccotti and formerly an assistant budget director, has been named director of the new unit, which is to have about four or five professional members and two or three secretarial aides.

Herbert B. West, director of the Community Trust, which administers about 400 funds and foundations and frequently makes grants to help solve city problems, said that "this need was identified by the Task Force on the New York City Crisis."

A Temporary Coalition

The task force is a foundation-supported temporary coalition of the heads of major religious and other voluntary agencies in the social-service field that was sponsored last October by the Community Council of Greater New York.

In an interim report, it noted that its members "appreciated that major budget reductions in the human services were inevitable" in the city's fiscal crisis, and had sought to propose priorities and reorganizations to "do least harm to health, education and welfare programs and clients."

One task force study last February said that New York had become "a wounded city" in human services. It estimated that such services had suffered 57 percent of \$201 million in cuts in city tax-levy funds. If state and other matching funds were considered, the group said, overall budget slashes ran up to \$320 million—of which 72 percent involved human services.

Welcoming approval by Mayor Beame and Deputy Mayor Zuccotti for the new office, the task force said that it was "rare, indeed," when voluntary organizations had been able to get "a structural innovation in city government."

The new office, it said, would remedy "a regrettable absence of city-agency, long-term planning" in human services and help coordinate budgetary decisions.

Mr. West said that the sponsoring groups had hoped for "a lot of leverage with relatively little money" from the new office, believing human services were essential to prevent heavy costs to the city in other ways. He cited Betham Probit of Mr. Zuccotti's office as having been particularly helpful.

The task force has contended that it has been the only group "empirically studying the effect of human service budget cuts on people in a systematic and comprehensive manner."

Its chairman is Sanford Solender, executive vice president of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. Dr. Reynold Levy is staff director.

#### To Work With Carter Group

In another development, the task force said it had agreed to participate in a working group to be assembled by Jimmy Carter, the Democratic candidate for President, "to advise him on actions to be taken vis-a-vis New York City's financial crisis." It said it was seeking similar relations "with all other Presidential candidates."

The latest committee report last week strongly criticized the city's plan for mental health services for school children in this school year. "Political leverage" by the Board of Education and teachers' union, the report said, had caused "patchwork, unsystematic and uncoordinated services."

It said that this had reversed an earlier plan to unify programs at lower cost and had kept up duplication by the Board of Education's Bureau of Child Guidance—which the state Department of Mental Hygiene said it would stop supporting next July 1.



Richard Wong, right, being presented with a scroll by I-chen Wa, poet and calligrapher, during ceremonies honoring Mr. Wong for his recent appointment as a commissioner for the New York State Human Rights Appeals Board.

### Ancient Chinese Rite Honors A New Rights Commissioner

**By ELEANOR BLAU**

Gongs, drums and a Chinese trumpet heralded the start of an ancient ritual yesterday, and Richard Wong smiled. "Tai hoi mun," he said. "I mean, 'Open up the door wide.' It's a welcoming song."

Mr. Wong, a third-generation American Chinese lawyer, said it was the only Chinese song he knew. He was being honored for his recent appointment as a commissioner on the New York State Human Rights Appeals Board—the highest official position achieved by an American Chinese in the state.

The ritual, however, paid tribute to the ancestors of Mr. Wong and to the hundreds of guests—all named Wong—attending the celebration.

"But for them, we wouldn't be here today," Mr. Wong said cheerfully as he swung his baby daughter Bo Ji (Precious Jewel) to his shoulders before proceeding to a shrine of the first Wong—Wun Sun—who lived 800 years ago.

Thousands of Wongs in U.S.

There are now some 60,000 Wongs in the United States, of whom 10,000 belong to the Wong Family Association of New York.

The association hopes to attract younger members of the community, who are drifting from tradition. Thus it welcomed public attention to the rare ritual, reserved usually for members of the community and held only when one of them achieves a high and humanitarian position in society.

Richard Wong hoped the event at 24 Bowery, also would persuade more senior members of the community to vote and otherwise participate in Government. Their failure to do so, he said, is one reason why so few have served in high positions here.

As the chief celebrant at the ritual, the new commissioner, in a gray pinstriped suit and red tie, knelt on a cushion before the shrine, which was lined with chrysanthemums. He bowed three times, waved sticks of incense three times and placed them in a bowl of sand alongside ritual objects, including one later shared by the guests—a 100-pound roast pig.

Imitation Money Burned

The rite also included the pouring of rice wine on the floor and the burning of imitation money. "By the way, we never burn real money," Mr. Wong remarked before the ceremony, alluding to reports that a Chinese couple had burned currency before falling to their deaths from their Queens apartment last month. "We're more practical than that."

Asked the significance of spilling wine, Mr. Wong shrugged. "There are certain things nobody understands," he said. "The meaning has become somewhat obscure because it's been done for so many years."

Mr. Wong evoked repeated laughter as he addressed the audience in Cantonese after the ceremony. He didn't translate the speech but remarked in English: "After doing nine cow-tows (bows) in front of the family shrine, I think I can say I'm fully a member of the Wong Family Association."

### Commission Is Proposed to Control Land-Use Planning in the Catskills

**By HAROLD FABER**

The state's Department of Environmental Conservation has proposed the setting up of a commission to devise and put to work a program for land-use planning in the Catskill Mountain area.

The proposal was contained in a 15-volume study, released last week, a year after another panel, the Temporary State Commission to Study the Catskills, went out of existence, a victim of local objections to strong regional planning. The new agency would be called the Catskill Regional Land Management Commission.

Recognizing the political controversy inherent in a new regulatory plan, Peter A. A. Berle, the State Commissioner of Conservation, said the report was being made public now to give all parties an opportunity to comment on it before the Legislature convened in January.

"The future of the region is simply too important to be used for partisan political purposes," he said.

He called for "tough and resourceful state and local action," but set a timetable that anticipated at least two years of preliminary work before any regional plan would be adopted that controlled private land in the area. During that period, the schedule calls for the adoption of a plan for state-owned land and guidelines for a master plan.

Mr. Berle said the problems of land use in the Catskills had intensified because of a lack of action in the five years since the establishment of the previous commission.

"The Catskills are an irreplaceable environmental and economic asset, not only for residents of the area, but for all citizens of New York State," he said. "We will all be the poorer if uncontrolled development is permitted to deplete this asset and despoil the Catskill area."

As defined in the new study, the Catskill area includes Greene, Ulster, Sullivan and Delaware Counties, and the southern towns of Schoharie County. It covers 4,555 square miles with a population of 276,000 in 75 towns, 27 villages and one city, Kingston.

It is smaller than the Catskill area covered by the earlier temporary commission report, which included Otsego County and the hill, or southern, towns of Albany County.

In addition to decreasing the size of the area to be controlled, several other concessions were made to placate local objectors. One recommendation was that one member from each of the five counties be appointed to the new permanent commission, in addition to two members to represent statewide interests.

Realty Taxes

Moreover, Mr. Berle announced that he would name an advisory committee to examine the problem of rising property taxes, the most controversial issue in the area today. The problem reached crisis proportions recently because of the growth of tax-exempt properties.

"Land-use planning is of necessity intertwined with land-tax policy," Mr. Berle said. "It has to be recognized that land-use policies have a direct relation to property taxes."

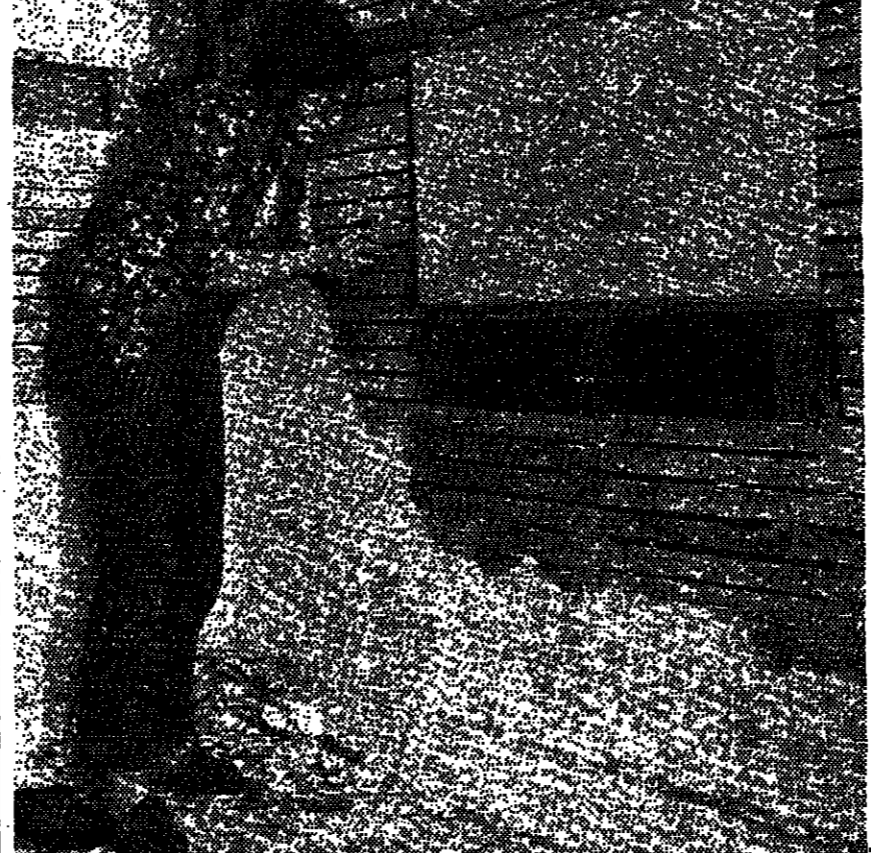
For years, state officials and private organizations have been trying to impose restrictions on the use of land in the Catskills similar to those imposed on the Adirondacks. But some local governments and public officials have strongly objected to giving up control over zoning and other normally local prerogatives.

Initial reaction to the new proposal was mixed, as it has been ever since land-use controls were first proposed.

Here in Delaware County, Roswell Sanford, the publisher of the Catskill Mountain News and a former member of the temporary commission, said he was glad to see that the idea of controlled development was not dead.

"The previous idea died because of the political makeup of the commission, not on the merits," he said.

### Thurber Cartoons on Wall Being Salvaged



Linda Tucker, a conservator of art, preparing to lift one of the James Thurber cartoons from a wall of a house in Newton, Conn.

Eight cartoons scribbled on the attic walls of a house in Newtown, Conn., by James Thurber more than 40 years ago are being shipped to Columbus, Ohio, where they will go on display as part of Ohio State University's permanent Thurber collection.

University officials said \$10,000 in private contributions had been allocated for the preservation effort, which involves cutting out sections of the fragile plaster walls that bear the pencil drawings.

The drawings by the late humorist are being donated by the owners of the house, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Coster, who discovered them under layers of peeling wallpaper more than a year ago.

"The Costers have generously contributed the drawings to the university's collection so that all admirers of Thurber can see them and scholars can study them," said Louis C. Branscomb, Ohio State's professor of Thurber Studies. The university, which the author attended from 1913 to 1918, already has 85,000 pages of original manuscripts, letters and drawings in its collection, accumulated since Thurber's death in 1961.

Linda Tucker, a conservator of historic and art works, has been hired to direct the effort, the university said, and has already succeeded in removing several sections of plaster.







Mer Penalties Proposed For Antitrust Violators

Under New Law, Longer Jail Terms

By HELEN SHANAHAN
Special to The New York Times
ON Oct. 3—Donald L. Baker, head of the Justice Department's antitrust division, said today that sentences should be lengthened for antitrust violators of the anti-trust laws.



Donald L. Baker

He is attempting to de-emphasize the standards on which to base department's recommendations on those found guilty of antitrust violations and to present to the courts "for sentences than have ever been."

of sentencing in antitrust cases is not to keep a son off the streets or to criminalize, as in other types of simple deterrence of the past."

Business Community said it is important for community to understand that a two-year term is not a price-fixing conviction in duration and magnitude of the informal team of who are working on the standards have not yet even been sentencing criteria.

Baker said that he was going to go before Federal judges for relatively lengthy sentences of the criminal antitrust cases pending now "to reflect in the seriousness."

id that he felt the relative Parole Act, which permits early parole in cases of sentencing, would take care of serious up cases that could be sentenced for antitrust violations. The basic

standards of longer sentences, toward which he is working, would not be eroded by early paroles in genuine hardship cases, he said.

On other matters involving the antitrust division, Mr. Baker made the following comments:

He is devoting a good portion of his time to efforts to make the division run more efficiently. The size of its staff has grown 40 percent in the last four years, and he feels that some administrative tightening up is necessary to get the place running smoothly.

He will be asking for an additional staff increase in the next fiscal year, but not as large an increase as in other recent years.

He is aware that prosperous times generally bring with them a new wave of mergers and, if this is what lies ahead, he is prepared to shift some of the division's resources into the antitrust field. But right now "merger business is off, so you put relatively more of your resources into price fixing cases."

He expects the new antitrust law signed by President Ford on Thursday to help his division work more effectively. In particular, the expanded authority that he will have to compel testimony in civil antitrust investigations should reduce the number of cases, like the recent tire industry cases, where the Justice Department brought a suit and then felt forced to drop it because there wasn't enough evidence.

The Labor Scene
A New Version of 'Social Contract'

By A. H. RASKIN
Special to The New York Times

West Germany — German voters went yesterday to select new 5. Germany's powerful in preparing what could welcome present for the scheduled to complete the consultative which they will evolve guideline for 1977 banjo industries. Pressure ding up in some key tence on pay increases basic 6 percent level len labor went along Helmut Schmidt's Govt-ity of voluntary wage-bat has helped cut the om 7 percent in 1974 percent now.

conference in Blackpool, England, last Tuesday, Prime Minister James Callaghan warned that any return to large-scale strikes or high wage settlements would wreck all hope of restoring stability to the battered British pound. The discontent of the German unions over the way their country's incomes policy has been working is not related to the outcome of the balloting. The German Federation of Labor stressed throughout the campaign its readiness to "cooperate loyally" with any democratically chosen government, though most top unionists—including the federation's president, Heinz O. Vetter, and the head of its biggest affiliate, Eugen Loderer of the 2.6 million-member Metal Workers Union—made no secret of their personal support for Chancellor Schmidt's Social Democratic Party.

The early returns indicated that the Schmidt party and its coalition partners, the Free Democrats, had retained their hold on power. The biggest single spur to pressure

Continued on Page 35, Column 5

ANALYSTS EXPECTING DROP IN BOND RATES TO CONTINUE TREND

Say Slower Economic Recovery Will Keep Demand for Fixed Interest Issues Strong

By JOHN H. ALLAN
It has been just a year since interest rates on municipal bonds hit their highest levels on record. It is also just a year since Moody's Investors Service lowered its ratings of both New York City and New York State on news that State Comptroller Arthur Levitt would invest state pension funds in state notes.

Credit Markets Since early October 1975, municipal bond interest rates have come down some 15 percent as New York's financial problems have receded into the background and as a variety of economic and investment factors have combined to push them down—to the benefit of local governments and to the detriment of investors buying new bonds being offered for sale.

The chief reasons for the drop in rates are the decline in inflation and the hefty demand for tax-exempt bonds from commercial banks, which have experienced weak demand for corporate loans this year, and from fire and casualty insurance companies, which have had increased earnings and more money to invest.

Analysts Are Optimistic With the outlook for the economic recovery recently becoming more questionable, some bond analysts and investment bankers are optimistic that this year's trend toward lower rates will continue.

Their reasoning is that slower economic recovery will keep demand for bank loans low (even though there has been some pickup in recent weeks) and that the Federal Reserve will be kept from tightening monetary conditions.

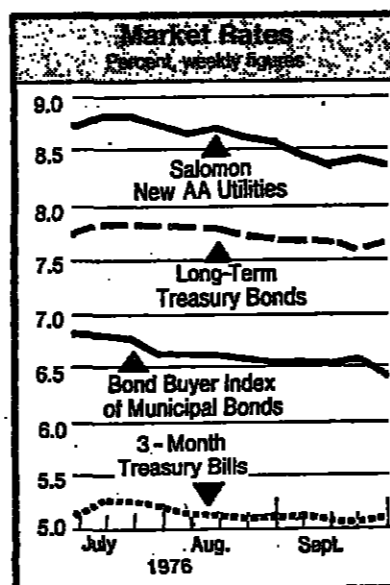
There will be plenty of opportunity to test this view this week as \$775 million of tax-exempt bonds and \$125 million of tax-exempt notes come to market. Massachusetts and Wisconsin will sell a total of \$156 million of bonds and Cook County, Ill., Dade County, Fla., and Fairfax County, Va., will sell major issues.

A near-term problem for the market for local government bonds, however, is the large volume of new bonds that are still in dealers' hands. The volume of bonds advertised in the Blue List, a trade publication, totals \$851 million, close to its highest level in three years.

Over the next 30 days, \$1.5 billion of new tax-exempt bonds are scheduled for sale, and that is a hefty prospective supply of new issues.

With the decline in interest rates that has taken place over the last year, high-

Continued on Page 35, Column 1



The New York Times



Issue and Debate

Fiscal Data on Cities Lags

By RICHARD PHALON

Though uncertainty about the true financial condition of New York and other cities has upset the municipal securities market, investors still are not getting nearly as much detailed information about state and city fiscal affairs as they can from the smallest publicly owned corporation.

That dichotomy, which has added substantially to the premium interest rates many municipal borrowers have had to pay, was underscored in a study released last week by Coopers & Lybrand, one of the big eight accounting firms.

Working with researchers from the University of Michigan Graduate School of Business Administration, the accounting firm found that:

Almost 60 percent of the 46 municipalities surveyed (they ranged from Akron to Wichita) did not report the

Purchase Survey Reports Business Below Expectations

By GENE SMITH

The nation's purchasing managers joined the ranks of those who are finding that business is not living up to earlier expectations.

The September report of the National Association of Purchasing Management Inc., released over the weekend, concluded that "business is satisfactory but below expectations."

E. F. Andrews, chairman of the group's business survey committee, said: "Last May we asked our members how they then upcoming third quarter looked compared to the then current second quarter. A strong 55 percent expected it to be better, and only 7 percent expected it to be worse. Now, when we ask how was the third quarter when compared to the second quarter, only 35 percent say it was better and 23 percent say it was worse."

To put it another way, 38 percent say the third quarter fell below what they expected, and only 15 percent say it exceeded their expectations."

But Mr. Andrews, who is also vice president-materials and service for Allegheny Ludlum Industries Inc., said that members of the group remained hopeful about the coming 12 months. He reported that "a good 64 percent"

Continued on Page 35, Column 2

BANKERS PESSIMISTIC ON ECONOMIC UPTURN BEFORE EARLY 1977

VIEW COVERS BALANCE OF YEAR

Businessmen Reported Borrowing Less Than Expected and No Stimulus Is Seen in Lower Interest Rates

By PAUL LEWIS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—American bankers assembling here for the 102d annual convention of the American Bankers Association this week, generally believe the pace of the nation's economic recovery will stay sluggish for the remainder of this year.

This judgment, widely shared by the bankers, comes amid other signs suggesting the pace of recovery is slowing down, including the recent fall in the index of leading economic indicators, a decline in construction contracts, the fall in Wall Street share prices and the downward revision by many private economists of their forecast for economic growth in the third quarter of this year.

The bankers generally report that businessmen are still borrowing less than expected this year to finance new investments in plant and equipment and that little improvement seems likely before early 1977. They doubt that lower interest rates would stimulate loan demand much. And so long as loan demand stays weak, they say banks will find profits harder to earn.

Prevailing View

The prevailing view was summed up by the new president of the A.B.A., Lidon McPeters, president of the Security Bank of Corinth, Miss. He said demand had declined for commercial financing rebuilding as had been expected. However, he looked forward to "a seasonal resurgence in the first half of 1977 creating the potential for a permanent upturn."

Bankers from all over the country confirmed that loan demand remains weak almost everywhere and said they did not expect any significant strengthening until next year.

Gabriel Hauge, president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, said business borrowing was "less than expected" and unlikely to revive before the first or second quarter of 1977.

Skip Wanderer, president of the Wachovia Corporation—a large bank holding company in Salem, N.C.—reported loan demand as "flat," but hoped for "an improvement in early 1977." From California, Robert K. Wilmoth of the Crocker National Bank described demand as "poor" with "little chance of an upturn before the first half of next year."

Exception to Pattern

One exception to this pattern is in the grain growing states of the Midwest, according to J. Rex Duwe, president and chairman of the Farmers State Bank of Lucas, Kan., and outgoing A.B.A. president. He said farmers, dissatisfied with low prices, are withholding grain from the market in the hope of a better return and borrowing against these stocks. "The last six months have seen a 15"

Continued on Page 35, Column 1

Administration's Stockpiling Plan Is Expected to Lift Copper Prices

By H. J. MAIDENBERG

The Government's plan to rebuild its stockpiles of 72 of the 93 raw materials it keeps for military and other emergency needs, which was announced late last Friday, is expected to reverse the downward course of copper prices.

"Whatever other raw materials the General Services Administration plans to stockpile, the aim is to raise copper prices as soon as possible," according to Irving J. Louis Jr., senior vice president of Halsey Stuart Inc., one of the nation's leading metals dealers.

"A rise in copper prices is essential to Secretary of State Kissinger's peace efforts in southern Africa," Mr. Louis explained. "The slump in copper prices, which is reflected by the record supplies on the New York and London metals markets, has also threatened to increase unemployment in domestic mines."

Kissinger Promises Cited

As Mr. Louis and several other major metals dealers said in telephone interviews over the weekend, Secretary Kissinger has apparently promised leaders of copper-producing nations in Africa that he would try to halt the slump in metals prices generally.

Zambia, Zaire, Peru and Chile are the leading foreign copper producing countries in the non-Communist world. Zaire is reportedly in dire financial straits, along with Peru.

For its part, Zambia's good will is believed to be vital in resolving the crisis in Rhodesia between the insurgent black majority and the white-led government.

Although the Administration has reportedly frozen further aid to the military rulers of Chile because of the murder of that South American nation's outspoken critic, former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier, in Washington last Sept. 21, it still hopes to improve Santiago's economic situation.

Congress in Recess

Because Congress must vote funds for stockpiling and has recessed until next January, Mr. Louis expects the first copper purchases in February and March of 1977.

"That would be better than in the second half of 1977 because labor contracts in the copper industry here expire next June 3," he noted.

"By next June," Mr. Louis promised, "we will look back on today's prices of copper as the bottom. Not only will the G.S.A. purchases stimulate prices, but we also expect the utilities to be back in the market by then."

Replicas of Rifles are Boon for Retailers

By ISADORE BARMASH

Replicas of American rifles of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, black powder and loading-firing accessories have become big business.

The big reason is that while the Bicentennial binge is over, the nostalgia lingers on. And the result is a boon for retailers. And it is also an opportunity for Americans to indulge in such new pastimes as hunting with reproductions of a 1776 rifle or proudly adding to a collection of them in a den or over a fireplace.

Replica weaponry, either in kit form or in already assembled pieces, has grown substantially in sales since late 1974 when they were first introduced at major retailers. At the J.C. Penney Company, for example, such items are expected this year to yield a volume of about \$2.5 million, or almost double last year's total.

The boom in replica weaponry is also marked by irony.

Second Hunting Season

While the pressure for gun control continues at high pitch, none of the 50 states require users to obtain a license for the replicas, whereas licenses are mandatory on regular firearms.

In fact, to provide an opportunity for users of the replicas, several states have set up a second hunting season for hunters who wish to fire powder-loading rifles. The combination of the lack of a requirement for licenses and the establishment of a second hunting season has spurred an increasing popularity for the replica weapons.

Despite the fact that the weapon reproductions represent a nostalgic interest in authentic Americana, most of them are produced abroad, primarily in Italy and Spain. A major American producer, however, is the Thompson



Gordon Freund, left, and Richard Agrest with the Kentucky rifle kit

Center Arms Company, of Rochester, N. H. The prime reason for the foreign production is that American firearms makers are tooled for modern weapons.

Penney's sells three types of replica rifles, a Kentucky flintlock or percussion model at \$70 in kit form or \$100 assembled and finished; a Hawken rifle, such as was used in the Civil War, for \$140 in kits and \$200 assembled; and a Zouave long rifle, also used in the Civil War, for \$130 assembled. Replica rifles are also sold by Sears

& Company and Montgomery Ward. Sears has a muzzle-loading Kentucky rifle that sells for \$69.99 in kit form and for \$99.99 assembled. A finishing kit is available for \$8.95.

Montgomery Ward's replica collection includes two models, a Yorkshire 45-caliber percussion rifle, muzzle-loading, at \$117.99 in kit and \$159 assembled; and the Hawken rifle, either 45-caliber percussion rifle, muzzle-assembled. A black powder horn is tagged at \$15.99.

MITCHELL America's first woman astronaut, she joined the Vassar faculty in 1961 to disprove the myth that too much study could damage a woman's mind. ACTURERS ER

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# IMPORTANT NOTICE

## To all Shareholders of



It is important for you to know that on Tuesday, September 28, your Board of Directors received from a California-based company, Petrolane, Inc. a proposal of merger involving an exchange of stock on the basis of 1.1 shares of Petrolane \$1.00 par value common stock for each outstanding share of the common stock of Gray. The very next day, following unusual buying activity in your Company's common stock, part of which has been attributed to a director of Petrolane and a member of his family, Petrolane increased the exchange ratio to 1.25 shares of Petrolane for each Gray share. On that same day Petrolane, in the alternative, offered to purchase approximately 430,000 shares of authorized but unissued common stock of your Company for cash at \$26 per share. After careful consideration your Board of Directors determined that the offers were inadequate and not in the best interests of the Company or its shareholders.

Now Petrolane has announced its intention to offer to purchase your shares of Gray at \$30 per share. Following thorough study and evaluation, your Board of Directors has unanimously concluded that this offer is inadequate, not representative of the worth of your Company and its future prospects, and therefore is not in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. Accordingly, the Board recommends that this offer be rejected.

### NOT ONE MEMBER OF YOUR BOARD AND NONE OF YOUR COMPANY'S OFFICERS WILL TENDER ANY OF THEIR SHARES TO PETROLANE AT THIS PRICE.

You should know that the Company's profit-sharing and pension plans, officers and directors of your Company, members of their families, related trusts, Gray employees, former employees, retirees and their families own or represent more than 50% of the outstanding shares.

It stands to reason that if Petrolane is now willing to offer \$30 per share for your stock, it must see a value substantially higher and must be convinced that the shares are worth more. Since the announcement of Petrolane's proposed offer, we have been in direct contact with several major corporations who have expressed definite interest in discussing a merger or some other form of relationship with Gray.

In evaluating your investment and the reasons why Petrolane is seeking to obtain control of your Company we ask you to carefully consider the following important information:

1. During the previous five years — 1971-1975 — your Company's annual net income has grown from \$280,000 to \$4,377,000 — a total increase of 1,463% and an average compound annual rate of over 98%.
2. Net income has increased from \$.25 per share in 1971 to \$2.94 per share in 1975 — a total increase of 1,076% and an average compound annual rate of over 85%. 1975 net income of \$2.94 represented a 116% increase over the \$1.36 reported in 1974.
3. Return on shareholders' equity has risen from 4.5% in 1971 to 29.7% in 1975 — an increase of 560%.
4. Return on investment has increased from 3.6% in 1971 to 18.6% in 1975 — a 416% increase.
5. Total assets have grown from \$11,200,000 in 1971 to \$46,101,000 in 1975 — an increase of 311%.
6. From 1971 to 1975 sales increased from \$14,770,000 to \$55,844,000 — a 278% increase.
7. Shareholders' equity has increased from \$6,200,000 in 1971 to \$20,521,000 in 1975 — an increase of 230%.
8. For the nine month period ended June 30, 1976 earnings per share increased to \$2.46 from \$2.08 for the corresponding nine month period ended June 30, 1975 — an 18% increase.
9. We believe that from third or fourth position in 1970, your Company has advanced its market position so that it is now the number two worldwide supplier of wellhead equipment.
10. Your Company continues to innovate new products, processes and technologies that place it in strong position to benefit in the future.
11. Your Company has continuously reinvested profits to maintain and improve its technological position. As a result the property, plant and equipment of the company is modern and up to date. In addition, the replacement cost of our fixed assets is substantially in excess of the amount reflected on the balance sheet and in shareholders' equity.
12. We fully expect that the results for the entire 1976 fiscal year will show a marked improvement over fiscal 1975.

Your Board of Directors is convinced that the proposed Petrolane offer is an attempt to gain control of your Company at a bargain price. We strongly urge you not to tender your shares to Petrolane.

Your Board is also convinced that Gray Tool Company has excellent prospects, both near and long term, as an independent company. It also believes that if a merger or combination with another company were deemed advisable, a more favorable offer might be obtained for all shareholders, possibly on a tax-free basis.

### FOR ALL THE FOREGOING REASONS, WE AGAIN URGE YOU IN YOUR OWN BEST INTERESTS TO REJECT THE PROPOSED PETROLANE OFFER.

We will continue to keep you informed. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call your Company at (713) 747-1240 (collect) or D. F. King & Co., Inc., which is assisting Gray Tool, at (212) 269-5550 (collect).

Thank you.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
Sincerely,

ROY B. DAVIS, JR.  
President and Chief Executive Officer

October 1, 1976

GRAY TOOL COMPANY • 7135 Ardmore Street, Houston, Texas 77001

Handwritten scribble

# Market Place

## Enforcing Environmental Dictates

By ROBERT METZ  
Imagine six freight trains totaling 180 cars of 90 tons each loaded with tailings—sand and other waste from a taconite iron concentration plant—chugging 20 miles uphill to the isolation of northern Minnesota each day. That, according to the Reserve Mining Company, is the prospect it faces under state and Federal environmental dictates by next July. It is either haul those tailings that far or close down. Mile Post 7—seven miles from the plant—is also uphill. The site, a natural valley, has been ruled out by state environmental agencies on the ground that proposed dams could break at any time within the next 500 years and allow the waste to flow back into Lake Superior. The company strongly disputes this contention.

The matter is still before the state courts, and the state is trying to work out tax concessions so that the company will be encouraged to build the \$440 million dump, saving 20,000 Minnesota jobs and the purity of Lake Superior, where the tailings are currently unloaded. The threat is from "potential" cancer-causing ingredients in the waste.

Gov. Wendell R. Anderson of Minnesota is to hold a news conference tomorrow, at which time he may say what the state is willing to do on the tax front. Meanwhile, holders of Mesabi Trust, which owns the mine and collects royalties on the ore, anxiously wait to see whether their royalties will dry up next year or continue, possibly in some smaller amount.

While the Mesabi taconite mineral properties have an average life of 38 years and account for 12 percent of present United States iron-ore production, a 20-mile trip to dump tailings might cost enough to render the mineral deposits uncompetitive. The Arco Steel Corporation and the Republic Steel Corporation each own half of Reserve Mining. They have alternate sources of ore and could turn to them if Mesabi's problems proved insoluble.

Uncertainty breeds fear in the securities markets and, in view of the many uncertainties affecting the trust, it is not surprising that the units are depressed. At Friday's closing price of 8 1/4, unit holders of the Big Board-risk security are receiving high yields. Its range this year is a high of 11 1/2 and a low of 8.

At \$1.10 a unit—the preceding 12-month payout—the trust currently returns 12.4 percent. The trust is withholding 14 cents a unit in case Reserve Mining closes down and thus eliminates the trust's sole source of income.

When tax considerations are taken into account, the yield is even more appealing. Consider those who received the July dividend. For holders of record on or before April 1975, for example, the July dividend payment was taxable at capital gains rates.



Sign at the site on Lake Superior

Few analysts follow Mesabi in New York. In Cleveland, a port of call for taconite-loaded ore boats where Republic Steel has its headquarters, two analysts keep tabs on Mesabi. John Slater, an analyst for Prescott, Ball & Turben, recommended Mesabi as recently as May 5, following up on a more extended review of March 1. Mr. Slater now says he cannot recommend Mesabi to customers.

"I am pretty sure that unless there is a state subsidy or something else is done, Mesabi will not go ahead with Mile Post 20," he said in a telephone interview.

He added, however, that if an agreement could be worked out, Mesabi would rebound sharply. The future, he said, is still a gamble—"a flip of the coin."

Ann P. Ogan, an analyst for McDonald & Company of Cleveland, is even more outspoken regarding the risks in Mesabi.

"If you want to shoot crap, don't shoot it here," she said. "People have always bought the units for income. If they do that today, they are out of their minds."

Noting that the high yields had drawn attention to Mesabi, whose volume last week was 130,200 units, she added: "You don't get that kind of yield without a reason."

She said that people who are considering the units should keep in mind that next year, Mesabi could be out of business.

Value Line adds that should Mesabi's trustees seek to cancel the mining lease with Reserve and find another, more active lessee, the company could jeopardize its tax-exempt status.

## Issue and Debate: Dearth of Data

Continued From Page 33

change Act of 1934, it exempted municipal securities from the registration and reporting requirements that apply to corporate securities.

Thus, when a city sells bonds it need not provide potential investors with the same detailed information a corporation selling stock has to pack into the registration statement and prospectus. It is required to file with the Securities & Exchange Commission.

The theory behind the exemption seems to have been that most municipal securities were bought by supposedly sophisticated institutional investors—banks, mainly—that had know-how enough to sniff out any flaws.

That rationale began to break down, however, when the size of the municipal market—modest indeed in the hand-to-mouth days of the nineteenth century—expanded to the point where the nation's cities, states and school districts this year are expected to sell close to \$60 billion worth of debt.

Rising personal incomes—and income tax rates—also prompted much more widespread individual interest in the tax-exempt securities. Investors became proportionately more important than institutional investors and changed the character of the market. It became less professional.

### Municipalities

Many municipalities—often prodded by worried underwriters—have tried to accommodate to the change in the marketplace, particularly since the explosive impact of New York City's default on some of its short term debt last year drove investors into deep cover.

Some cities and states are providing investors with more information and concede the need to do so, but many of them are also lobbying against proposed Federal legislation that would give much more precise form to the sort of information that is required.

### Congress

In general, both the House and Senate versions of the Municipal Securities Full Disclosure Act would require any local government body that has more than \$50 million worth of securities outstanding to file an annual report that would include, among other things, independently audited and certified financial statements.

The same requirement would be clamped on any local government body that sells \$5 million worth of securities in any given year. The financial reports would be a major item in the offering statement that issuers would be asked to supply to investors.

### Objections

One major objection raised by some cities and the Securities Industry Association, a major trade group, is a proposal that the S.E.C. be given the job of specifying exactly what information would be incorporated in both the annual report and the distribution statement.

In general, the specifications would follow guidelines already pretty much laid down by still another important trade group, the Municipal Financial Officers Association—a group made up

largely of local budget directors and administrators.

At the moment, according to the Coopers & Lybrand study released last week, comparatively few municipalities have gone to the trouble of following the M.F.O.A. guidelines.

Despite that failing, the Securities Industry Association argues that the S.E.C. ought not to be deputized to hammer out the reporting guidelines, because "state and municipal securities are different in numerous respects from the corporate securities the S.E.C. has experience in regulating."

The job of framing the disclosure requirements, the trade group insists, should be farmed out to "an organization of issuers that would be more familiar with these securities."

### The Courts

In court the argument has been keyed mainly to the 11th Amendment to the Constitution. The contention is that the S.E.C. is breaching local sovereignty that, among other things, gives municipalities the right to raise money.

The S.E.C., on the other hand, insists that its right to look into the possibility of securities fraud has nothing whatever to do with questions of local sovereignty.

There are other points at issue. The prospect—and cost—of having outside auditors poring over the books leaves some municipal finance directors absolutely cold. So does the prospect—and cost—of shifting from accounting systems designed mainly to meet internal reporting needs to systems that would be more meaningful to investors.

Wall Street, though it has been pushing steadily for more disclosure, has some objections to the proposed legislation in its current form, too.

### Outlook

Just now the bills are mainly talking points. The saving grace may turn out to be a provision that exempts from the proposed Federal reporting standards municipalities operating under supervision of a state agency which sets down its own disclosure and reporting requirements.

That provision has stirred interest in the performance of North Carolina's Local Government Commission, a nine-member board that has enforcement powers over municipal issuers in the state.

It reviews and approves all of the state's local government offerings. The agency's major function is to provide advice on the marketability of an issue, but in the course of doing so it digs into such items as tax effort, debt loads and budgetary problems—all major disclosure considerations.

New York may take a somewhat similar tack through a bill that would require municipalities to follow disclosure guidelines set down by the State controller.

That is a more limited approach than North Carolina's, which many Wall Streeters regard as the wave of the future. Their contention is that opening up the option of state regulation defuses the emotionally charged home rule-sovereignty issue and relieves local politicians of the fear that "outsiders" will be combing the books. Whether investors will feel that way is still very much of an open question.

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STUDY FINDS BELOW EXPECT





# Commodities

## The Outward Simplicity of a Rollover

year at this time the winners among the commodity fu-ading fraternity become in-ly more discernible by their acties.

Speculators who have made alk about "rollovers," while s-speak of tax deductions that if the gains they hope to make re rest of the year.

They are basically a method of nged at postponing the in-the-payment of taxes—from the next at a fixed cost. The often rollovers can turn into losers, as well as distort terms in the market as the lips.

Philip Gotthelf of Commodex, a y futures technical service, rd simplicity of a rollover is e to so articles—and so to all but the most-sophisti-ator.

Gotthelf views it, the lure is to anyone with gains from ading, stock investments or res.

Follow with taxable profits \$100,000 for 1976," he said, er may suggest a rollover- tione paying perhaps \$25,000 f be due April 15, 1977.

It would be roughly \$4,000, 1,000 of deferred taxes could ne's capital and profit poten-ty, it doesn't usually work ray."

Using the commodity specu- to a rollover, he will then eason's purchases and sales in a given commodity for e different months.

The commodity involved is which could undermine the ther the long or short posi- lose money. When the il the expected tax liability, eg of the spread is lifted.

Hopefully, the Commodex executive continued, the losing leg was in the current tax years and the winning one in calendar 1977.

As for the profits on the winning leg, the speculators are told they can worry about the tax on that, which is due in 1978, when the leaves turn next autumn.

"After 17 years of studying rollovers," Mr. Gotthelf noted, "our organization has come to the conclusion that the risks and costs must almost be guaranteed by prospective profits on the postponed tax debt to make a rollover worth the effort."

Quite often, unexpected developments can make a seemingly losing October contract a winner and a February one plunge. That is why the deliveries should be as close together as possible. It is rare for consecutive delivery months to move in opposite directions.

However, this doesn't mean, he added, that both legs of the rollover will move up or down by the same amount.

Another view of rollovers was given by Paul F. McGuire, chairman of the huge Chicago Board of Trade and a long-time floor trader there.

"Over the years," Mr. McGuire recalled not long ago, "I've seen many a trader become so enmeshed in looking for losing propositions that opportuni-ies just passed them by."

"Frankly, I don't think it is all that worthwhile. The reason we have a market is that a large part of the trade wants a place to hedge against un-ward price movements. Given this un-certainty, how can one plan effectively for such things as rollovers."

**Pressures on Raw Sugar**

There has been little sweetness for longs—those who buy for future de-livery hoping the items value will rise—in the world sugar futures market



Philip Gotthelf at the Commodex offices on West Broadway. At this time of year, investors who have made money and those who have not will decide whether to take advantage of "rollovers" or take a loss on their investments.

this year, where prices for near de-livery have been hovering around four-year lows of 8 to 9 cents a pound.

Now a report by ContiCommodity Services, the brokerage affiliate of the giant Continental Grain Company, be-lieves the bottom has still to be tested. Having been one of the few commodity houses to predict 8-cent sugar two months ago, ContiCommodity's latest report will be widely studied.

Essentially, the report cites three prime pressures on the price of raw world sugar. One is the deep penetra-tion of their market here by producers of corn sweeteners in the last few years.

Industry sources estimate that corn sweeteners now account for a third of the domestic market, will take 40 per-cent by early next year and have begun to cut into European sugar markets as well.

With corn selling at below \$2.90 a bushel, it can compete with even 6-cents-a-pound foreign sugar, the re-port noted adding:

"The sugar industry is hard put to defend itself against the inroads of high-fructose corn sweeteners because domestic and international protective measures would only provide a price umbrella under which fructose produc-tion would expand."

Continued From Page 33

within labor for sharply higher wages next year is a spreading rank-and-file complaint that the hold-the-line policy lets the rich get richer while the work-ers make all the sacrifices. This age-old labor gripe has been fed by the recent release of official statistics showing that German corporate profits rose three times as fast as wages in the first half of 1976.

In tripartite discussions with labor and management before this year's contract negotiations, the Government recommended that pay increases be held within a 6 percent to 7 percent range as a brake on inflation. Simul-taneously, it proposed a 14 percent fig-ure for profits on the ground that com-pany earnings had been hard hit by the recession, making a higher return essential to stimulate investment and thus create jobs.

The unions accepted this two-to-one ratio as an equitable approach toward reducing both high prices and high unemployment. Now labor's confidence in the fairness of the formula has been undermined by the disclosure that profits had gone up 20 percent—half again as much as was recommended—while wage gains were precisely on-target at 6.4 percent.

A companion irritant is the stabiliza-tion policy's failure to bring down unemployment as rapidly as the unions believe necessary. By American stand-ards, the current German jobless rate of just under 4 percent would qualify as full employment.

The domestic unemployment figure keeps inching down each month, but the continued presence of 900,000 peo-ple on the idleness rolls in the face of expanded company profits is making many unionists question the validity of the equation underlying the social contract in both Germany and Britain. This involves a chain in which wage restraint and heightened employee productivity pay off in capital invest-ment that generates new jobs and

# The Labor Scene

Continued From Page 33

makes old ones more secure by en-abling employers to compete more effec-tively in world markets.

In the steel-producing sections of Mr. Loderer's Metal Union, which is expect-ed to set the 1977 pay pattern, some local bargaining councils have already urged their leaders to seek a 12 percent increase, double the old standard. Be-fore any final determination is made, however, the Metal Union will consult with the executive board of the full federation, headed by Mr. Vetter, a for-mer leader of the Miners Union.

The awareness of all the ranking unionists that exercise of their substan-tial economic muscle to touch off a new surge of wage-price inflation would imperil prospects for real econ-omic growth, not enhance them, seems likely to prevent any abrupt junking of the moderation policy.

What appears more probable is an effort, in cooperation with the incom-ing government and industry, to devise some innovative method for defusing worker resentment over high profits without raking money out of the investment stream. Profit sharing or em-ployee stock-ownership plans, on an individual or pool basis, might repre-sent an answer to the problem. Such an approach would enable workers to share in corporate earnings while avoiding either a choking off of eco-nomic growth or a relighting of the inflationary furnace.

Whatever the immediate solution, however, the long-range prospect is for much less reliance by Germany's unions on the political alliances on which they have long depended to in-corporate into law advances that American unions seek at the bargaining table. Even when their friends, the So-cial Democrats, are in power, that party's need for help from more con-servative coalition partners has convinced many German unionists that from here on out they will have to go it alone much more than has been their wont.

**RECOVERY**

**TURBS BANKERS**

Continued From Page 33

in our loan business," he so-thirds of that is to finance ig." He believes the practice d in the Midwest.

doubted that cheaper loans uch to stimulate borrowing t. Mr. Hauge said the recent s in the prime lending rate— rate banks charge their best "probably won't bring in isness." In Mr. Duwe's view, rrows when it is confident e, not because money is ss, several bankers pointed ge corporations can raise cheaply at the moment by nercial paper than by bor-banks.

sen chief economist at Citi-gued that many companies they do not need new credit, ave a lot of the money they 1974," he said.

se of Interest Rates

erx remain reluctant to fore-ure course of interest rates sion. Noting that long-term ing "purged" of their infla-nt" Mr. Hauge said he never future price of money. But ebers and Mr. Duwe felt ould firm earlier next year nd strengthened.

general agreement that bank remain under pressure until picks up decisively, but sev-aid they were not overly

**Stockpile Plan**

**Seen Increasing**

**Copper Prices**

Continued From Page 33

York were 165,000 tons. Both figures are twice those reported a year earlier.

The world price for copper, meanwhile, has been hovering around 66 cents a pound, down from 78 cents early last July, when the G.S.A. plans were first reported, and the record high of \$1.50 in April, 1974.

**U.S. Falls on Copper Bid**

Special to The New York Times

GENEVA, Oct. 2—The United States emerged second best in a sharp differ-ence with developing countries at a 60-nation session here on preparations for establishing international machin-ery for stabilizing the highly volatile world copper market.

Despite the support of other indus-trialized nations, the United States failed in its bid to get quick action on the creation of a permanent consulta-tive organization of copper producers and consumers that would be auton-omous although linked to the United Nations.

The poorer countries feared that Washington's move could undermine the proposed integrated program for increasing their earnings from exports of raw materials and other commodi-ties that was approved at the session at Nairobi, Kenya, last May of the 154-member United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

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**THE MET**

**Debtors Are Expecting Downturn**

**the Bond Rates Will Continue**

Continued From Page 33

d issues have become ve sold rapidly.

an \$83.66 million issue of s was priced to yield from those bonds coming due in 34 percent on bonds ma-987 through 1986 was re-ken for within a day that been set.

nds are regarded as medi-ay's last week rated them led & Poor's graded them

st week Cleveland bonds, ed single-A by both serv-ed to investors at yields percent, and they, too, sold

ly, high-grade tax-exempt bonds now yield from a n 3 percent on short-term 2.54 percent or more on ds. Last Tuesday, Florida, old a \$75 million issue of s that were priced to yield cent on those due in 1977 cent on those maturing in

empt bond market's peak a-year ago, Florida sold ided as much as 7.60 per-centage points more than keted last week. For a tax-vestor, that represents a her investment return on

trend toward lower in-athanes over the near-term seen as early as this Cook County is scheduled or \$22 million of Aa-rated exempt sector these issues

**MONDAY**

Sec. 129, Association Power, \$25 million, rated A+ by Moody's, \$22 million, rated A+ by Standard & Poor's, \$22 million, rated A+ by Moody's.

**TUESDAY**

Sec. 129, Association Power, \$25 million, rated A+ by Moody's, \$22 million, rated A+ by Standard & Poor's, \$22 million, rated A+ by Moody's.

**WEDNESDAY**

Sec. 129, Association Power, \$25 million, rated A+ by Moody's, \$22 million, rated A+ by Standard & Poor's, \$22 million, rated A+ by Moody's.

**STUDY FINDS BUSINESS**

**BELOW EXPECTATIONS**

Continued From Page 33

replied that they were optimistic or satisfied" and only 36 percent were "concerned or worried."

"True, there has been a shift of 5 percent from the 'satisfied' column to the 'concerned' column since last March, but it is still a lot better than one year ago when only 44 percent responded with 'optimistic or satisfied' and 58 percent with 'concerned or worried,'" he said.

Mr. Andrews added that two years ago, the September 1974 survey showed only 32 percent of the membership was optimistic as to the coming year while 68 percent were concerned or worried.

The group also confirmed Government statistics on employment with 9 percent of members reporting cuts in September employment, against 10 percent in August. However, only 18 percent said they had added to their payrolls in September, against 18 percent in August.

Mr. Andrews said the fact that 75 percent of the members found employment levels unchanged during the month was a positive factor when compared with the traditional back-to-school declines in previous years. He added that to date there has been no ripple effect reported as a result of the strike against the Ford Motor Company.

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THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO-DAY DECLARED A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS (75¢) A SHARE ON THE COMMON STOCK OF THIS COMPANY, PAYABLE NOVEMBER 15, 1976, TO SHAREHOLDERS OF RECORD NOVEMBER 5, 1976.

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October 4, 1976























# Control of Hospitals at Issue in North Bronx

Continued From Page 1

executive director of District Council 37 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, who represents nonmedical workers in municipal hospitals; Dr. John L. S. Holloman Jr., president of the Health and Hospitals Corporation; Dr. Frank T. Cicero, Chief Deputy State Health Commissioner, and Dr. Kevin Cahill, special assistant to the Governor for health affairs.

The opening technically awaits only a slip of paper, a relatively routine State Health Department operating certificate vouching for medical and fiscal responsibility. But, according to knowledgeable observers, the real issue being debated and negotiated behind the scenes is the extent to which the financially strapped city will reassert control over the purse-strings and policies of the quasi-independent Health and Hospitals Corporation, which runs the municipal hospital system and built North Central Bronx Hospital.

Like the incongruity between the public and private debate, things are not quite what they seem at the hospital itself these days.

It is a \$100-million, 420-bed medical facility with the latest equipment and a full staff of 1,400 doctors, nurses, aides, technicians and maintenance personnel, all on the job daily—but it has never admitted a patient.

A Center of Inactivity  
It was built to serve poor people primarily—but it is in a middle-class neighborhood that is far from the poor.

It is supposed to be a municipal hospital, a replacement for the old Fordham and Morrisania Hospitals—but many municipal and state officials want to turn it over to Montefiore Hospital, a private, nonprofit facility that is right next door.

Critical negotiations on the larger issues—the future of the hospital and of the Health and Hospitals Corporation—have been under way among Mayor Beame, Governor Carey, other members of the Emergency Financial Control Board and Dr. John L. S. Holloman Jr., president of the corporation, while state health officials have deliberately bided their time on issuing the operating certificate.

The talks are said to be approaching a climactic stage, but in contrast with the mounting controversy, the scene at the hospital these days is one of almost ghostly quiet.

"On some floors, you can literally hear a pin drop," said a recent visitor, who found many staff members idle, bored and frustrated.

An outpatient clinic at the hospital has been open since Aug. 17, having obtained permission from the State Health Department, and the clinic generates a little activity for some staff members.

But on floor after floor, empty beds line the wards, operating rooms and laboratories are dark, offices are deserted, and corridors echo to solitary footsteps.

The staff, which is being paid full wages

of more than \$2.5 million a month, is not entirely idle. Training classes, lectures and study occupy many of the 600 members of the medical staff, and some of the 800 people in support services are kept moderately busy with cafeteria duties and maintenance chores.

But time hangs heavy for most personnel, who have turned to knitting, reading, card games, chess and long conversations to pass their working hours. The hospital's lobby and cafeteria have become the favorite haunts of many staff members.

A Long-Standing Controversy  
Long before the staff—largely drawn from the old rosters at Fordham and Morrisania Hospitals—went to work at North Central Bronx on Aug. 1, the controversy over the hospital in particular and the municipal hospital system in general had been brewing.

Traditionally, municipal hospitals treated the poor. Those who could afford to pay more went to proprietary (profit-making) or voluntary (private, nonprofit) hospitals. The inception of Medicare and Medicaid programs, however, enabled the poor to seek private care.

This, in turn, raised questions about the continued need for a municipal hospital system. The debate simmered while there was enough money for both systems, but it intensified when the city's financial crisis struck, forcing cutbacks in all municipal services.

Defenders of the municipal hospital system contend that it continues to be the bulwark of medical treatment for the poor, that it offers strict fiscal accountability and that political rather than medical considerations are behind the efforts to cut back the municipal system.

Critics of the municipal system, including many top city and state officials, contend that the Health and Hospitals Corporation is an inefficient, expensive bureaucracy whose \$1-billion-a-year budget might be pared by some form of partnership arrangement with voluntary hospitals.

Corporation Performance Challenged  
The hospitals corporation was set up in 1970 during the administration of Mayor John V. Lindsay as an independent authority over the municipal hospital system. It was envisioned as an organization that would be free of politics and able, through management expertise, to increase efficiency, cut through bureaucracy and vastly improve health-care services.

Opponents of the corporation contend that these goals have not been met and that costs have continued to soar at a time when the city can ill-afford to pay more. Under the corporation's contract to run the municipal hospitals, the city pays one-third of the corporation's budget.

Public and private health insurance programs pay the rest.

Mayor Beame and Governor Carey have said that the aim of the current negotiations has been to open North Central Bronx as a municipal hospital, but privately they and other members of the Emergency Financial Control Board have been pressing for a tighter rein on the finances of both the hospital and the corporation.

"All we want is for them to come up with a plan to live within budget structures," said one state official, who insisted that the hospitals corporation was not being told what to do with its new hospital.

The options apparently available to the corporation for North Central Bronx Hospital include:

•Running it as a municipal hospital.

•Selling it outright to Montefiore Hospital.

•Letting Montefiore run it under a management contract.

•Letting Montefiore supply its medical staff under an affiliation agreement.

•Mothballing it, in the hope that money to run it may be available in years to come.

Dr. Holloman contends that any arrangement other than running North Central as a municipal hospital will constitute a first step in giving the hospital away and abandoning the hospitals corporation.

City and state officials concerned with budget problems privately favor some arrangement with Montefiore, but they are somewhat circumspect in public because such a position is too easily seen as taking medical facilities from the poor and giving them to the rich.

'Management Contract' Sought  
In contrast, politicians who oppose an arrangement with Montefiore are outspoken. In a recent news release, for example, Curtis Burden, chairman of the City Council's Health Committee, accused Dr. Martin Cherkasky, Montefiore's president, of trying to acquire a new hospital "at the expense of the taxpayers."

Dr. Cherkasky scoffs at the charge and contends that Montefiore could operate North Central more efficiently than the hospitals corporation, both from medical and fiscal standpoints. He insists that Montefiore's program can command more income and higher Medicare reimbursement rates, while providing equally good treatment for patients in all income brackets.

Dr. Cherkasky insists a tie closer than an affiliation agreement, but he has never called for a complete takeover. "I would be hung if I did," he said in a recent interview. "Even with a management contract, I'm accused of a ripoff."

While no formal ties exist between Montefiore and North Central Bronx Hospitals, there are some tangible links, including eight passageways and tunnels.

div. Richard L. Ottinger, Democrat of Westchester.

Under the approved bill, Mr. Ottinger said in an interview, continuous payment of the taxes would be deemed to have represented continuous coverage, whether or not the necessary forms had been filed. In other words, employees who sought no refund would remain covered by taking no action now.

Return of Refunds Invited  
Those who did receive refunds would have to return them if they wanted continuous coverage. Employees who are unwilling or unable to return the typical \$1,500 to \$2,000 refund could rejoin, but with a stay in coverage.

Mr. Ottinger said organizations with employees who received refunds would be obliged to poll their employees within 150 days to determine if they wanted to resume coverage. Failure to do so, Mr. Ottinger said, would be considered an indication for inclusion in the Social Security system.

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A police officer, his spirit undampened by rain, took a partner and danced a polka in the Pulaski Day Parade on Fifth Avenue yesterday.

## Pulaski Day: Rain on the Parade

Thousands of men, women and children of Polish descent paraded along Fifth Avenue in a pouring rain yesterday in tribute to Gen. Casimir Pulaski, the Revolutionary War hero.

The occasion was the 40th annual Pulaski Day Parade, and for more than three and a half hours, a soggy procession of elaborately decorated floats, blaring brass bands and polka dancers in festive clothing rolled, marched and danced their way past waving, whistling and applauding spectators from 26th to 53d Street.

It was a proper parade: Police officers, including Mayor Beame, Daniel P. Moynihan, Representative Edward I. Koch of Manhattan, Borough President Percy E. Sutton of Manhattan and Assemblyman Henry J. Stern were on hand.

Although they became drenched as it rained harder and harder, they followed the lead of most of the parade watchers who concealed their discomfort under their umbrellas and smiled and waved as if it were a sunny day.

The participants, many of whom also carried umbrellas, passed by the hundreds. Elaborate hairodos collapsed, meticulously painted signs became obscured and scantily clad majorettes wore goose pimples. Sirens wailed and horns blared.

General Pulaski was the commander-in-chief of the Polish armies that fought for freedom from Russia. He was said to have been inspired by Benjamin Franklin and to have volunteered his services and personal fortune to help the colonies during the American Revolution.

General Pulaski, who is said to have organized the first American cavalry, fought engagements in Pennsylvania at Brandywine and Germantown. He was wounded in the battle of Savannah, Ga., on Oct. 9, 1779, and died three days later.

## Weather Reports and Forecast

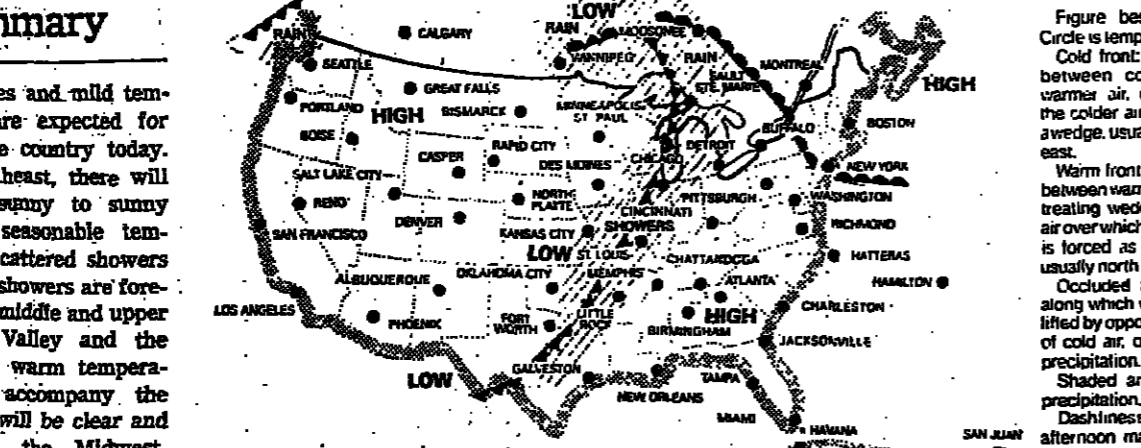


Figure beside Station Circle's temperature  
Cold front: a boundary between cold air and warmer air, under which the colder air pushes the warmer air south and east.  
Warm front: a boundary between warmer air and colder air, under which the warmer air is forced as it advances, usually north and east.  
Occluded front: a line along which warm air is lifted by opposing wedges of cold air, often causing precipitation.  
Shaded areas indicate precipitation.  
Dashed lines show forecast afternoon maximum temperatures.  
Isobars are lines (solid black) of equal barometric pressure (in inches), forming air-flow patterns.  
Winds are counter-clockwise toward the center of low-pressure systems, clockwise outward from high-pressure areas. Pressure systems usually move west.

Today's Forecast 8 P.M. OCTOBER 4, 1976  
Mostly clear and mild tonight. High in the upper 40s to low 50s; low in the upper 30s to low 40s. Mostly sunny tomorrow.

South Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Mostly sunny today with some morning cloudiness and a high in the mid-40s to low 50s; low in the mid-30s to low 40s. Partly sunny and mild tomorrow.

Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts—Partly sunny today, high in the mid-40s to low 50s; low in the mid-30s to low 40s. Partly sunny and mild tomorrow.

Interior Eastern New York and Vermont—Sunny and pleasant today, high in the mid-40s to low 50s; low in the mid-30s to low 40s. Partly sunny and mild tomorrow.

Maine and New Hampshire—Mostly sunny today, high in the upper 40s to low 50s; low in the upper 30s to low 40s. Mostly sunny tomorrow.

Extended Forecast  
(Wednesday through Friday)  
METROPOLITAN NEW YORK, NORTH JERSEY AND LONG ISLAND—Sunny and warm Wednesday, daytime high in the upper 50s, a slight low in the low 40s. Chance of rain Thursday, daytime high in the mid-50s, overnight low in the mid-40s. Sunny and cooler Friday, daytime high in the mid-50s, overnight low in the mid-40s.

Sun and Moon  
(As noted by the Hayden Planetarium)  
The sun rises today at 6:28 A.M. and sets at 6:27 P.M. and will rise tomorrow at 6:28 A.M. and set at 6:27 P.M. The moon rises today at 4:40 P.M. and sets at 2:59 P.M.

Planets  
New York City (Tomorrow, E.C.T.)  
Venus—Rises 9:26 A.M.; sets 7:41 P.M. Mars—Rises 9:15 A.M.; sets 7:30 P.M. Jupiter—Rises 7:44 A.M.; sets 6:10 P.M. Saturn—Rises 2:00 A.M.; sets 4:31 P.M. Uranus—Rises 11:51 A.M.; sets 11:51 P.M. Neptune—Rises 11:51 A.M.; sets 11:51 P.M. Pluto—Rises 11:51 A.M.; sets 11:51 P.M.

Abroad  
Time Temp. Condition  
1 P.M. 55 Rain  
2 P.M. 61 Pt. cl. dr.  
3 P.M. 72 Clear  
4 P.M. 77 Clear  
5 P.M. 79 Clear  
6 P.M. 77 Clear  
7 P.M. 72 Clear  
8 P.M. 67 Clear  
9 P.M. 57 Clear  
10 P.M. 47 Clear  
11 P.M. 37 Clear  
12 M. 27 Clear  
1 P.M. 17 Clear  
2 P.M. 7 Clear  
3 P.M. 17 Clear  
4 P.M. 27 Clear  
5 P.M. 37 Clear  
6 P.M. 47 Clear  
7 P.M. 57 Clear  
8 P.M. 67 Clear  
9 P.M. 77 Clear  
10 P.M. 87 Clear  
11 P.M. 97 Clear  
12 M. 107 Clear

U.S. and Canada  
In the following record of observations taken at weather stations in the United States, high and low temperatures given are for the 24-hour period ended at 8 P.M. Weather descriptions are forecast conditions for today. All times are in Eastern Standard Time.  
Precip. Low High Today's  
Albany 46 70 Sunny  
Albuquerque 70 74 Sunny  
Anchorage 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Annapolis 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Asheville 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Atlanta 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Atlantic City 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Austin 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Baltimore 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Birmingham 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Boston 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Buffalo 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Butte 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Casper 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Charleston 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Chicago 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Cincinnati 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Cleveland 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Columbia, S.C. 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Columbus, Oh. 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Dallas-Ft. Worth 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Dayton 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Denver 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Des Moines 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Detroit 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Duluth 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
El Paso 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Honolulu 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Houston 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Jacksonville 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Kansas City 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Las Vegas 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Little Rock 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Los Angeles 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Louisville 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Madison 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Miami 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
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Minneapolis 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Mobile 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Montreal 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
New Orleans 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
New York 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Oklahoma City 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Omaha 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Philadelphia 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Phoenix 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Portland, Me. 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Portland, Ore. 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Raleigh 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Rapid City 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
San Antonio 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
San Diego 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
San Francisco 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
Seattle 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
St. Louis 58 62 Pt. cl. dr.  
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## Congress Votes to Close A Loophole of \$1 Billion in Social Security Law

BY JAMES FERON

Congress has given unanimous approval in both houses to a bill that would close a \$1 billion loophole in the Social Security law by barring refunds to charitable organizations and their employees.

President Ford is expected to sign the bill which was voted Friday night.

The gap in the law resulted when at least 20,000 of the nation's 133,000 charitable organizations failed to file the necessary form waiving exemption from payment of Social Security taxes.

This made hundreds of thousands of employees eligible for three-year refunds of their "incorrectly" withheld payments. The loophole was discovered a few years ago and became widely known.

The report blamed the Internal Revenue Service for administrative errors, including inability to identify all charitable organizations and incomplete records of their waiver status, as well as failure to act, although aware of the problem since 1973. Issued a few weeks ago, the report encouraged unanimous passage of corrective legislation introduced by Representative

Richard L. Ottinger, Democrat of Westchester.

Under the approved bill, Mr. Ottinger said in an interview, continuous payment of the taxes would be deemed to have represented continuous coverage, whether or not the necessary forms had been filed. In other words, employees who sought no refund would remain covered by taking no action now.

Return of Refunds Invited  
Those who did receive refunds would have to return them if they wanted continuous coverage. Employees who are unwilling or unable to return the typical \$1,500 to \$2,000 refund could rejoin, but with a stay in coverage.

Mr. Ottinger said organizations with employees who received refunds would be obliged to poll their employees within 150 days to determine if they wanted to resume coverage. Failure to do so, Mr. Ottinger said, would be considered an indication for inclusion in the Social Security system.

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Public and private health insurance programs pay the rest.

Mayor Beame and Governor Carey have said that the aim of the current negotiations has been to open North Central Bronx as a municipal hospital, but privately they and other members of the Emergency Financial Control Board have been pressing for a tighter rein on the finances of both the hospital and the corporation.

"All we want is for them to come up with a plan to live within budget structures," said one state official, who insisted that the hospitals corporation was not being told what to do with its new hospital.

The options apparently available to the corporation for North Central Bronx Hospital include:

•Running it as a municipal hospital.

•Selling it outright to Montefiore Hospital.

•Letting Montefiore run it under a management contract.

•Letting Montefiore supply its medical staff under an affiliation agreement.

•Mothballing it, in the hope that money to run it may be available in years to come.

Dr. Holloman contends that any arrangement other than running North Central as a municipal hospital will constitute a first step in giving the hospital away and abandoning the hospitals corporation.

City and state officials concerned with budget problems privately favor some arrangement with Montefiore, but they are somewhat circumspect in public because such a position is too easily seen as taking medical facilities from the poor and giving them to the rich.

'Management Contract' Sought  
In contrast, politicians who oppose an arrangement with Montefiore are outspoken. In a recent news release, for example, Curtis Burden, chairman of the City Council's Health Committee, accused Dr. Martin Cherkasky, Montefiore's president, of trying to acquire a new hospital "at the expense of the taxpayers."

Dr. Cherkasky scoffs at the charge and contends that Montefiore could operate North Central more efficiently than the hospitals corporation, both from medical and fiscal standpoints. He insists that Montefiore's program can command more income and higher Medicare reimbursement rates, while providing equally good treatment for patients in all income brackets.

Dr. Cherkasky insists a tie closer than an affiliation agreement, but he has never called for a complete takeover. "I would be hung if I did," he said in a recent interview. "Even with a management contract, I'm accused of a ripoff."

While no formal ties exist between Montefiore and North Central Bronx Hospitals, there are some tangible links, including eight passageways and tunnels.

div. Richard L. Ottinger, Democrat of Westchester.

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Frank, Ex-Pres  
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مذاعة الـ ٢٠

# Frank, Ex-President of NBC News, Assails Voters' League on Debates

By LES BROWN

A former president of NBC News has accused the League of Women Voters of being so overcome with national attention as the sponsor of the Presidential debates that it has betrayed the purposes of television journalism in allowing the candidates to control the event.

Reuven Frank, head of NBC News from 1968 to 1973, who is still with the network as a producer of documentaries, assailed the league for permitting representatives of the candidates to select the newsmen who would pose the questions during the debates and for restricting the cameras to covering the stage and not the audience.

In an article for the current issue of The New Leader, a biweekly magazine, Mr. Frank wrote: "The League of Women Voters, mindful of more public attention than it has ever had or is likely to get, seems ready to do anything the candidates want to hang on to this heady public notice."

He characterized the league as "pussy-cats," an organization that politicians have always considered to be only "a nuisance."

Mr. Frank likened the rules for what the cameras may cover in the debates to the attempt by Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago to confine the coverage of the tumultuous 1968 Democratic National Convention to the activities within the convention hall.

And he added, "If you control the questioners, you control the questions."

The political parties, Mr. Frank said, "don't want coverage the way reporters understand coverage; they want their proceedings given unmodified and un-sullied into the American mind."

Mr. Frank defended the actions of Richard S. Salant, president of CBS News, who had angrily walked out of a meeting on the league's arrangements for television coverage, because "people who don't care about television were trying to limit and control the picture at the other end, the audience end."

Reached at his home over the weekend, Mr. Frank said he had written the piece as an individual, and not as a representative of NBC News. He said he had written the article because he felt the league "should have been the last people to go along with an attempt by politicians to control what the public should know."

"They've given it all away," he said, "because they can't stand all this marvelous attention they're getting."

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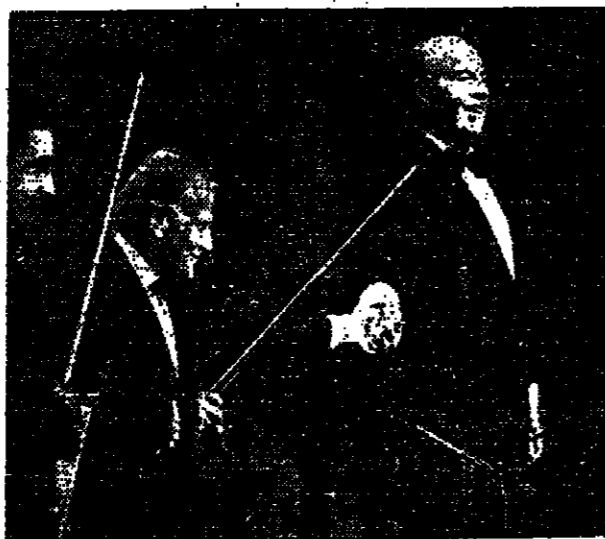
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7:30 THE MUPPET SHOW NEW SHOW!

WITH GUEST SANDY DUNCAN Join the fuzzy-faced Muppets for singing, dancing, giggles, and all-family laughs.



8:00 RHODA SWINGING BACHELOR MOVES INTO RHODA'S PAD!

It's strictly a business deal. Or so the man says! Valerie Harper and Julie Kavner star.



8:30 PHYLLIS

SPEECHWRITER PHYLLIS LEAVES HER BOSS SPEECHLESS!

Phyllis, who's never at a loss for words, tries putting a few into the mouth of her boss. Verbal chaos ensues! Cloris Leachman stars.



9:00 MAUDE

MAUDE VETOES LIVE-IN MAID'S LIVE-IN BOY FRIEND!

Maude insists on separate (but equal) living quarters for Mrs. Naugatuck and her intended. Until the wedding, that is. Beatrice Arthur, Bill Macy star.



9:30 ALL'S FAIR NEW SHOW!

WHOEVER HEARD OF PICKETING A LOVE NEST?

Richard has a problem. How does he get a girl into his boudoir if she refuses to cross a picket line in front of his building? Richard Crenna and Bernadette Peters star.



10:00 EXECUTIVE SUITE NEW SHOW!

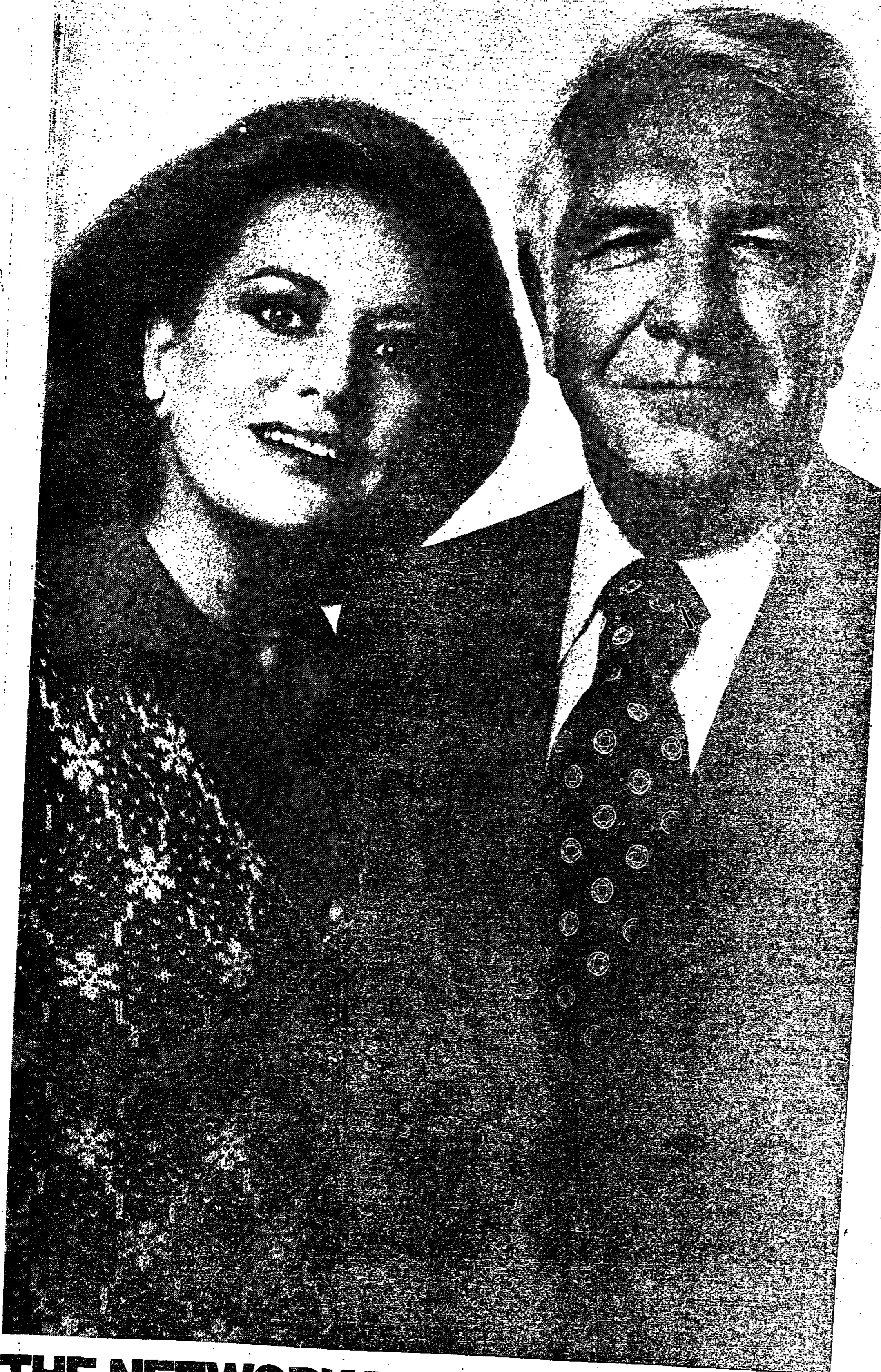
NEW EXPOSURES OF EXECUTIVE LOVER'S X-RATED PAST!

Fresh disclosures of a beauty's sordid fling in porno pix pose a deep threat to the career of the man she loves. Mitchell Ryan, Stephen Elliott, Sharon Acker, Leigh McCloskey star.

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So whatever you do tonight, don't miss Barbara Walters and Harry Reasoner.

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